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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,875—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. OROMANDEL	4653	F. H. Seymour	26th Dec.
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

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S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 23rd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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YARRA	4255	Le Caispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

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Do. do. do. Yellow	8 0	4 4	9 0	4 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella, Grant's	4 4	2 4	4 12	2 8
Do. do. do. per doz.	47 0	25 8	52 8	28 8
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Do. DE NOYEAU, best	6 0	3 8	6 12	4 0
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunh. Stone Jars	5 8	3 12	6 4	4 4
KUMMEL (Creme d'Allash) Riga Genuine	4 4	...	4 14	...
MARASCHINO DE ZARA (the finest)	5 0	3 0	5 10	3 6
PEACH BRANDY	5 8	3 2	6 2	3 8
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		Credit. Rs. a.	Cash. Rs. a.
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	,,	500	57 8	64 0	19 0	21 4
	,,	1,000	110 0	123 0	36 0	40 0
Nos. 12,12	,,	100	10 0	11 4	3 0	3 6
,, 16,20	,,	500	47 8	53 8	14 4	16 0
	,,	1,000	90 0	100 0	27 0	30 0

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Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance, per Original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	3 0	3 6
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per original case of 25lbs.	72 8	81 0
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Smokeless (S.S.) Powder, per 1lb. tin	6 0	6 12
CHILLED SHOT—		
Best Quality, Nos. 1 to 10, per bag of 14lbs	3 10	4 2
,, S. S. G. and S. G. ,,	4 1	4 9

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PACKET OF 3 TABLETS......Rs.	0 12
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KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED

CHLORINE SOLUTION.

A Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

Per bot. cash......As. 12 Credit......As. 14

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TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
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HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..........Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER.......................................MR. H. P. LYONS.

A PERFECT TRIUMPH,

Achieved by those Wonderfully Talented Dramatic Artists,

CHARLIE TAYLOR,

AND

ELLA CARRINGTON;

Supported by their Large and Specially Selected Dramatic Company in the present stage of the London Theatrical World.

"TRILBY,"

which was most enthusiastically received on Saturday Night, by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen in Bombay.

NOTE: "TRILBY."

Must be withdrawn after To-Night in order to make way for another strong Dramatic Attraction.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21ST,

LAST-NIGHT OF "TRILBY,"

LAST-NIGHT OF "TRILBY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,

Production of the Musical and Sensational IRISH DRAMA.

HOME RULE.

ADMISSION RATES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Naval and Military in uniform half-price to Pit and Stalls.

NOTE.—Performance commences at 9-30.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE DATE of the CANTATA "The SNOW QUEEN," which was to have been performed on TUESDAY, December 22nd, has, owing to the appointment of the DAY of PRAYER for that day been altered to MONDAY, December 21st, at 8-30 p.m.

ADMISSION.—Re. 1. Tickets may be had of the Sister in Charge, or at the Door.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on the 5th January, 1897, for the SUPPLY for one year by CONTRACT, at Bombay, of LABOUR for making and repairing Sails, Awnings, and other Canvas Gear.

For further Particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 17th December, 1896, or apply to the undersigned

J. HEXT,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, December 17, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 p.m., on 31st January 1897, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the Financial Year, 1897-98.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract, and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersingned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Store."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Offg Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, dated 3rd December, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase from the Bombay Arsenal of Bullets old ·303 cwts 85-3-13, Lead old M. H. cwts 470-0-0, and Lead old mixed cwts 30-0-0.

II. Tenders forms can be obtained on any working day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on payment, at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a PRESIDENCY BANK Receipt or Government Promisary Treasury Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent on the total value of stores to be purchased.

IV. Purchase money plus a Security of 10 per cent to be paid before delivery.

V. Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces shipping documents proving that the lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

VI. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchaser.

Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Bombay Arsenal, on Monday, 18th January 1897.

These will be a reserve price at Rs. 217-6-10 per ton for 470 cwts of Lead old M. H., and all applications will be forwarded to Inspector-General of Ordnance, who may accept or refuse any application without assigning a reason for such.

T. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 16th December, 1896.

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR CARDS,

IN GREAT VARIETIES,
ARTISTIC AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
FROM As. 2 TO Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 79, Gamdevi Road, Chowpathy, opposite Victoria Mill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, engravings and pictures, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. A. M. LAFOND.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1897, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Robert," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soeyne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, and pots, etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 7 FULL-PRESSED BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

7 full-pressed bales cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BROWN LEATHER HARNESS AND SADDLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close consignments:—

4 sets superior brown leather brass mounted single harness.
7 semi-military saddles.
1 hunting saddle.
2 small pony saddles.
1 military saddle.

The above will be sold singly to suit buyers, and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 D. B. B. L. gun, by Nixon and Smith.
1 nearly new rich toned semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 ebonized cottage Piano, by Soundy and Co.
1 walnut wood cottage Piano, by Rose and Co.

A few sets of English-made travelling trunks of good make.

Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, marble table, and teapoys, meatsafe, cupboard, book, and natstand, clothes press, almiras, chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, glass and crockery ware.

The property of Mr. A. L. Mynn. A collection of silver and copper coins, such as Belgium, Dutch, Stamboul, Japanese, Chinese, French, Turkish, Greek, old Babylon, and old Persian, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham, with a fast bay horse and harness
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 dog-cart.
1 black studbred mare, 15-2, excellent hack and good trapper.
1 handsome iron grey Hungarian mare, 16-1, sound, and broken in saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Kushroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, opposite the St. Mary's School, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany chest of plated spoons and forks, a first-rate grand cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., harmonium, by Rose and Co., brass bedstead picture, Hink's table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, garden benches, garden pump, garden roller, hand and foot sewing machine, photographic camera with lense, nearly new cushioned tyred safety bicycle, 1897 pattern, iron safe, etc., the property of J. REED, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, and next to the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's lamps, flower pots, poultry, etc., the property of Mr. H. D. KETTLE.

The property is on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines (opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, C. I. PIPES, &C.

By order of Captain J. C. Rimington, R. E., Executive Engineer, M. W., Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the E. E. M. W.s Store Yard, on the Palton Road, near the Crawford Markets, consisting of old materials, such as cast iron pipes, old iron, sluices, wire netting, cocks corrugated iron sheets, pickaxes, dammer, rafters, scanting pieces, door shutters, planks, empty iron drums, casks, tins, gummels, earthen pipes, bamboo chips, ceilng cloths, etc.

RARE TREAT FOR LADIES FOR THE COMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SALE OF REMAINING LOTS, MILLINERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions, and on account of the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort:—

Laces, ribbons, flowers, feathers, trimmed and untrimmed hats, jets, fancy jet trimming, paste ornaments, nuns vailings, cashmere, etc.

Also counter tables, bonnet stands, what-nots, etc.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee to the estate and effects of re-Punamchand Nagindass, Nyalchand Laloo, and Laloo Khusal, trading together under the name of Poonumchand Nagindass, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1897, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at shops, at Tamba Katta and Gulalwaddy, out of Fort, stock in trade of a large quantity of twists, mehta boxes, gaddys, pillows, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns, Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE!

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay, by the Mail Trains of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th December, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES Nos. 81, 89, 95 and 116 on the MAP of MATHERAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendents Office Matheran, on the 26th December 1896, at 10 a.m.,

2. The sale is subject to conformation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 5th December, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
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Kobe.
Tientsin.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., Ld., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
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AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors....................$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................	4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. em.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 8 8
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 6

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

GRESHAM
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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THE
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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of he "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water 0-15m., 11-41a. Low water, 6-10m., 5-42a.
Matriculation Examination Results.
Meeting of the Segregation Committee *re* Bubonic fever, Municipal Offices, 4 p.m.
Prize Distribution, St. Peter's High Schools, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Albert Press Company, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.
S. Peter's Girls' School, Cantata "The Snow Queen," 8-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Dramatic Company.
B. B. R. A. Society, meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club.
Moonlight Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Rheinfels entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Safari left the dock on Friday, and the steamers Victoria, Cashmere, and Moshtari on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Persepolis left it on Friday and the steamer Thames on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Japan, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., to-day (Monday).

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—The prayer meeting of the Bombay Missionary Conference will be conducted by Mr. C. Douglas Green at the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 5-45. It is expected that Prof. White, of Chicago, will be pre- to give the address.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. Rajaram Shastri Bhagvat will read a paper on :—"A Chapter from the Tandya Brahman of the Sam Veda and the Latyayana Sutras on the Admission of the Non-Aryans into Argan Society in the Vedic Age."

BURGLARY AT NAGDAVY STREET.—Bhicaji Sucaram, residing on the second floor of a house at Nagdavi Street, reported to the police on Friday evening that during his absence from home that morning his room was broken into by forcing open the lock on the door, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 620, was stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club during and after dinner :—

Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones.
Valse	Soiree D'Ete	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace.
	STRING BAND.	
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton	Herman.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Valse	Spanish Maiden	Cairanne.
Descriptive Fantasia	Sunrise in Summer	Le Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SALE OF WORK AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The sale of work held at St. George's Hospital for the benefit of the All Saints' Community of Bombay, was closed on Saturday evening. The marked success of the sales was due to the exertions of the several ladies who presided at the several stalls and whose persuasive eloquence had a marvellous effect on the customers. On Saturday evening his Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Mr. J. J. Heaton, the Private Secretary, visited the sale. Lord Sandhurst was received by the Rev. Mother Superior, who conducted his Excellency round the different stalls and introduced him to the ladies presiding at them. His Excellency inspected several articles exposed for sale, and having purchased some of them took his departure after partaking of light refreshments.

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.—We are asked to state that among the gentlemen who were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee, were Mr. E. H. Burt., Captain Newcome Waymouth, Presidency Paymaster; Messrs. L. S. Hudson and G. W. Sweet; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. E. M. Slater; Surg.-Lieut.-Col J. Parker; Messrs. John M. Heyn, E. R. Smetham and B. Hewett; Mons. E. H. Hankin, Mons. W. M. Haffkin; Messrs. M. Kadri Beg, N. Roberts and G. C. Gilder; Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale; Messrs. John Hand and J. Stewart; Rev. Chas. Gilder; Messrs. R. M. Watson Smyth, Ralph Watson, Robert Barlow and James Leask; Dr. N. B. Choksy; Messrs. Geo. Gahaghan and R. Carrie Chapman; Asst. Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves; Surgeon-Capt Collis Barry; Professor G. Coverton; Messrs. H. E. John and O'Callaghan; Lieut. G. H. Hubburd, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. and F. F. Gordon; Surgn-Lieut.-Col. D. N. Parakh and Mr. A. Barnard.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.—The Fancy "Calico" Dress Dance on the 18th instant proved a success, in spite of its counter attraction at the Town Hall, and the "Members" were well pleased at the attendance, which though not large was most picturesque. Among the costumes most admired were those of Unlucky "15"; Liberty of the Press; the New Woman; and Clown; there were also some very pretty costumes in those of Vivandere; Patchwork; Lamp-shade; Advertisements and Page—the former being quite in harmony with those of the brave Subadhar-Major, and Gay Gunner of the R. H. A. The room was indeed well decorated and the M. C. in the dress of the "New Woman"—which by the by was quite a novelty organised the evenings programme in good style. Dancing was kept in full swing till the early hours of the morning, and the Gymkhana, with its able secretary, deserved great credit for their endeavours to entertain the public.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade, this evening, at 9 o'clock :—

March	Austria	Nowotny.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni.
The Warblers	Serenade	Perry.
Valse	Folie Ivresse	Waldteufel.
Alpine Echoes	(For two Cornets Solo)	Herfurth.
Nautical Fantasia	Voyage in a Troopship	Miller.

Introduction :—The Soldier's Tear. All hands up Anchor. Double. Then fare thee well fair Portsmouth Town. Chorus He, Ho, blow the man down. The Anchors Weighed. A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea. Bay of Biscay. Storm. Chorus. The Prayer in the Storm. Santa Lucia. Chorus. We'll rant and we'll roar like true British Sailors; Tom Bowling; The White Squall; Saturday Night in the Fo'c'sle. Finale; Rule Britannia.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday last, at the Sonapore burning ground by Mr. Turner, on view of the body of Vussonji Ludha, aged thirty-five years, a servant of a grain dealer. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th instant, the deceased was engaged in his master's godown at Broach Street, cutting several bags of grain in order to let grain run out. He got on a tier of bags, and as he cut the bag on which he was standing, it gave way and he fell down with it, two of the bags falling on him from the tier. His spinal chord and columns were seriously injured, and he was unable to stand. He was placed in a gharry and taken to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort, who dressed the injured bones and deceased was carried home, where he was attended by a Parsee medical practitioner, but with no better result. Vussonji grew worse and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bhagee, a Hindu woman, aged about fifty years, residing with her son, a Municipal cart driver, at the Municipal Lines, at Phultan Road. It appears that about twelve days ago a chawl opposite the one in which the deceased resided, was being painted, and scaffoldings had been erected around it for that purpose. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 11th instant, deceased was seated on the footpath in front of the chawl, when a plank from the scaffolding, suddenly fell on her, knocking her down, and rendering her unconscious. She was picked up and conveyed in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was ascertained that the woman had sustained an extensive scalp wound. Her breast bone as well as five ribs were also fractured. She was detained in the Hospital under treatment, but she never rallied and died on Friday evening. It appears that no one was at work on that part of the scaffolding, whence the plank fell. The jury on the above facts brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT THE JACOB SASSOON MILL.—On Saturday afternoon a fire was discovered in the dust room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Supari Baugh Road. Telephonic messages were at once sent to different fire-brigade stations and in a few minutes the Chinchpoogly steamer, under Mr. Ratcliff, appeared on the spot, followed by the Byculla engine, under Mr. Bean. On entering the dust room the officers of the fire-brigade found that a quantity of cotton dust had been on fire and had ignited the wooden rafters and planks which supported the corrugated iron roof. They immediately came out of the room, and having carried two lines of hose on the roof by means of their fire escape ladder, directed the jets on the burning woodwork. The fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the fire brigade. The corrugated iron roof prevented the possibility of the flames being carried to any other parts of the mill. It was stated that about an hour previous to the discovery of the fire in the dust room a fire had broken out in the blow room owing to friction and a spark from that fire travelled through the blow room gutter to the dust room, and ignited a quantity of cotton dust collected in the latter place. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.

LECTURE ON BUBONIC FEVER.—At the Banaji's Fire Temple, last evening Mr. Darashah Ruttonji Chichger, delivered a lecture on the bubonic fever before an audience of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji presided. The lecturer began by giving a history of the Black Plague of London, as written by De Foe, stating that the present visitation was nothing when compared with the Black Plague, which carried away their five thousand people every week from the City of London. The Zorostrian religion taught them to be clean, and if they simply acted in accordance with the mandates of their religion, they had little to fear from the bubonic fever. Speaking about the drainage system of Bombay, the lecturer said that, if the system did not suit them, they must make themselves suitable to the system. Mr. Chichger then referred to the discovery of the microbes by a French Doctor in 1878, stating that the microbes originated in places which were, in an insanitary condition, and that they never existed, whereas the rays of the sun were allowed to enter. The lecturer impressed on the minds of the audience the necessity of keeping their dwellings clean and well ventilated, so as to allow the sun's rays to enter them. Dr. Nowroji Dadabhoy showed a model of the house-connection system and explained the working of it. Thanks were voted to the chairman, who briefly addressed the meeting.

POWER OF THE FULL COURT IN A CLAIMANT NOTICE MATTER.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge, and MR. N. C. MACLEOD, Acting Second Judge.)

ESSOOFALLY ABDULALLY VS. WAGA OKA AND OTHERS.

MR. SORABJI FRAMJI BILLIMORIA, pleader, appeared for the claimant and plaintiff and Mr. Suntook represented the respondent and defendant.

This was a claimant notice matter, in which the plaintiff claimed certain property attached by the respondent in execution of a decree obtained by him against another man, and his claim was afterwards allowed by the court. Subsequently Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, on behalf of the execution plaintiffs, moved the Full Court, consisting of Mr. R. M. Patel, then acting Chief Judge, and Mr. Mac Leod, the acting Second Judge, and obtained a rule, calling upon the claimant to show cause why the order allowing the claim should not be set aside on the ground that there was no attachment levied in this case, and hence there could be no claim.

Mr. Suntook, in showing cause against the rule, contended that when a claim was either allowed or disallowed, the defendant had a remedy other than that prescribed by section 283 of the Civil Procedure Code, viz., to bring a substantive suit. He said that the Full Court could not take cognisance of an order passed in a claimant notice matter, as that order was neither a decree nor an order in a suit, within the meaning of section 38 of the Amended Small Causes Court Act, which enabled the Full Court to revise only decrees or orders in suits, "where the uits were contested."

s Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, in support of the rule, argued that under the old practice the Full Court could entertain applications on behalf of execution plaintiffs in those cases in which claims had been allowed, and that, that practice should be upheld, as otherwise the execution plaintiff would be compelled to file a declaratory suit in the High Court against the successful claimant.

The Chief Judge, in giving the decision of the Full Court, said that after giving the subject thier best consideration, they were of opinion that under section 28 of the Small Causes Court Act, only decrees and orders in suits, which were contended, could form the subject matter of revision by or appeal to the Full Court, and that that view received corroboration from the language of section 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which plainly enacted that "subject to a substantive suit, the order in a claimant notice shall be conclusive." The court remarked that the former practice of the Full Court in entertaining such applications was based on a strained interpretation of section 37 of the former Small Causes Court Act; and that they were of opinion that, under the present Amended Act, such application could not now be entertained by the Full Court. The rule was accordingly discharged.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB

THE fifth and sixth competitions of the club took place at Coorla, on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 300 yards and 200 yards. The 300 yards was fired first during the early and dull light, and only a few good scores were made here. Vol. Otto was the best, with 25, followed by two 24 s. At 200 yards, with the light all that one could wish for, some really excellent shooting was witnessed. The highest possible was made by Corp Herbert, who consequently takes the club silver medal in addition to winning a spoon. Cr., Sergt. Keess, with 27, and Vol Fry, with 26, were well up-followed by five scores of 25. The average for the whole 25 competitors was over 22 per man. An extra spoon competition was held at Ghaut Cooper, on the 14th instant, Vol. Fry and Sergt. Imrie being the winners. Appended are the full Scores :—

5TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 300 yds.
Volunteer F E Otto, G I P R V	25 A
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	24 B
Captain F W English, B V R	24 C
Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	23 D
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	23 E
Cr Sergt E Sands, B V R	22
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V R	20
Mr E Good, R C	20
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	10
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	20
Volunteer A D'Silva, B V R	19
Volunteer F W Steid, B V R	19
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	18
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	18
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	18
Sergeant P J Boylette, B V R	18
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	18
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	17
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	17
Lieut H E Kitcat, R N R	17
Volunteer H Rowe, B V R	15
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	15
Sergeant A R Sharp, B V R	15
Volunteer M A Navin, B V R	13
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	10

A—Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; B—Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; C—Handicapped 4 points; D—Handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; E—Handicapped 2 points, Winner of 4th spoon.

6TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 200 yds.
Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	28 A
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	27 B
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	26 C
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R V	25 D
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	25 E
Capt F W English, B V R	25 F
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	25 F
Corpl G Lund, B V R	25 E
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	24
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	24
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	24
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	24
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	23
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	23
Sergt J P Boylette, B V R	22
Mr E Good, B R C	21
Volunteer A D'Silva, B V R	21
Lieut H E Kitcat, R N R	21
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	20
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	20
Volunteer M A Navin, B V R	19
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	19
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V R	18
Volunteer H Rowe, B V R	18
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	16

A—Handicapped 4 points, winner of 4th spoon; B—Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; C—Winner of 1st spoon; D—Winner of 3rd spoon; E—Handicapped 2 points; F—Handicapped 4 points.

1ST EXTRA SPOON COMPETITION.

	Scores 200 yds.
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	26 A
Cr Sergt A Ashdown, G I P R V	26
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	25
Volunteer F E Otto, G I P R V	22
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	19
Sergt A Paterson, G I P R V	18

A—Winner of Spoon.

2ND EXTRA SPOON COMPETITION.

	Scores 500 yds.
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	24 A
Sergt A Paterson, G I P R V	23
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	23
Volunteer F E Otto, G I P R V	22
Cr Sergt A Ashdown, G I P R V	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	16
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	8

A—Winner of Spoon.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	H'c'p M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Brisk's Cutter	2½	Comdr F St J Rich, RN	4	59	21
Canning's Whaler.	7½	Lt N F J Wilson RIM	5	9	30
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5	10	19
Respite	7½	Mr Harry Thorburn	5	19	36
Canning Lifeboat	5	Lt D F Vines, R I M	5	18	55
Caprice's	12½	Mr C H Byrne	5	26	55
R A Cutter	10	Lt Keddie, R A	Gave up		
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, RN	Gave up		
Yacht's started at 3-45 p.m.					
Eileen	Scr	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE	5	3	53
Mannikin	Scr	Capt S J Chamier, RA	5	6	55
Red Rose	1½	Capt John Hext, RN	5	8	4

Course No. 9 Thrice round—1st prize won by Eileen and Brisk's Cutter, 2nd prize won by Canning's Whaler, 3rd prize won by Dockyard Cutter.

THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

THE Taylor-Carrington Company opened a brief engagement at the Tivoli Theatre, on Saturday evening, before a well-filled house. "Trilby" was wisely chosen for the opening night, and a very excellently dramatised version of Du Maurier's wonderful story was placed upon the stage. From a managerial point of view, the production was a success—from an artistic, it is possible there may be differences of opinion. Had the piece been a drama, pure and simple, not founded on a novel, and the play-goers had not known Taffy from Brierley or Svengali, from Rip van Winkle, the chances are the public would have been able to accept the performance on its merits. But, unfortunately for the company and fortunately for themselves everybody who readsnovels hasread "Trilby," and the countless illustrations of the various incidents of the story have so impressed the characters on the minds of those readers, that little difference of opinion can exist as to what Little Billee and Trilby are like, while the personalities of Taffy and the Laird and Svengali are as distinct and life-like in one's mind as Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury or Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Du Maurier introduced Taffy to us as a stalwart Yorkshireman, who had served in the army and narrowly escaped annihilation in the charge of the Six Hundred, a good-looking young man, with immense auburn whiskers and rather over them under six feet high. We found him on acquaintance a man of great refinement of ideas, of speech, and of manners, yet, withal of such physical attributes that he was able to pin Svengali by the arms and swing him away from "Little Billee." When, therefore, an actor comes before us, calling himself Taffy, and resembling the ideal in little beyond the length of his whiskers, we are inclined to resent it. When we expect a Little Billee, who is a dapper trim little chap, with a "throaty baritone voice," and is always better dressed than his companions, we do not take kindly to one whose dress is more Bohemian than either Taffy's or the Laird's, and speaks with undoubted soprano. It is not the fault of the actors and actresses that they do not resemble Du Maurier's creations, but the public demands that they shall. No matter how gifted as comedians the present company may be, they are not Du Maurier's people and they must not mind any little manifestations of disapproval which may greet them. Miss Carrington is unquestionably an emotional actress of ability, but Du Maurier never had her in his mind's eye when he drew Trilby, either with his pencil or his pen. As for Svengali—well, Mr. Taylor gave us his own idea of the man "always ready to vex, frighten, bully, or torment anybody or anything smaller than himself—from a woman or a child, to a mouse or a fly." But he gave us none of the music for which alone he was endured. He bullied the whole stage from Taffy downwards and could easily have swept the lot of them into the street had it been desired of him. There was nothing of the spider in him, and his interpretation of the villain of the play was even more aggressively diabolical than there was any occasion for. The Laird of Cockpen was presented to us as a Dundee man, who had been educated for the law. Mr. Clifton, we hear, is also a Dundee man; but we are very much inclined to doubt that Sandy ever spoke with more than the slight, musical accent, which distinguishes a well-bred Scottish gentleman. Yet Mr. Clifton had evidently read the original story, and there were points in his representation which were life-like. At the end of the play the two death scenes were remarkably creditably presented; but we are glad, all things considered, that "Trilby" is not the only piece in the company's repertory. As we have said everybody has read "Trilby," and each has his own conception of the characters. The actors have theirs. But *tot homines quot sententiæ* and this is unfortunate for both players and play-goers. The company, during the week, will perform some light pieces, with song and dance—and Miss K. Mansell is a skilful performer. They will also play strong melodrama, and further, on Boxing Day, a burlesque on "Trilby," wherein Mr. Taylor takes the part of the lady with the beautiful left foot. Appended is Saturday night's cast :—

Svengali	Mr G Taylor
Taffy	Mr Arthur Stanley
Sandy	Mr Percy Clifton
Little Billee	Miss Gladys Grant
Gekko	Mr F Montague
Mr Morton	Mr R Staughton
Lord Witlow	Mr F Clive
Madame Vinard—(The Portress)	Miss Jessie Leon
Marriette—(A Dancing Grizette)	Kittie Mansell
Mrs Bagot	Miss Annie Lyons
Trilby	Miss Ella Carrington.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

RETURN OF FURTHER TROOPS FROM SUAKIN.

THE last of the hired Transports the Landoura, 2,157 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Suakin with the remaining part of the 1st Bombay Lancers, No. 31st Native Field Hospital, Ordnance Department and Transport, and Commissariat Department, composing 1 British officer, 2 Native officers, 38 men rank and file, 113 public followers, 2 officers' horses, 197 mules ponies, and 7 cavalry camels, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 1 British officer, 2 hospital assistants, 12 men, 107 public and private followers, 1 horse, and 8 mules of the No. 31st N. F. Hospital; 2 warrant officers and 11 followers of the Ordnance and Transport Departments, 1 British officer, 2 Warrant officers, 7 native officers, 1 man, and 52 followers of the Commissariat Department, 1 man, and 1 follower of the Field Post Office, and 1 follower and horses of Captain Mosse. The Landaura left Suakin on the 9th December with these troops and 186 lbs. fuses on board. She called at Aden on the way, on arrival here on Saturday forenoon, and anchored near the middle ground, where she discharged the fuses. The transport then proceeded opposite the Prince's Dock and anchored there, entering the Dock during the night, and taking up her berth in the shed, the troops and animals were disembarked at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. The former were accommodated in the jetty shed during the day and the latter were taken to the Wari Bunder, and put in waggons. The District Staff Officers were very busy, yesterday, in superintending the arrangements, which were very satisfactorily carried out. The troops and animals left Wari Bunder, in two trains, for Deolalee, *en route* to Neemuch. The first train left at 6 p.m., last evening, with 1 officer 1 native officer, 25 men, 100 ponies and mules 7 camels, and 50 followers, and the second at 7 p.m. with 1 native officer, 13 men, 97 ponies and mules and 50 followers. The following is the list of passengers :—Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Surgeon-Captain B. D. Basu, I. M. S.; Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers; Conductor T. Legat, Ordnance Department; Sub-Conductor M. Neil, Commissariat Department; Sergeant M. Maher, Ordnance Department; and Sergeant A. Wilson, Commissariat Department. The Landaura experienced strong N.-E. monsoon during the voyage.

ACCORDING to later details received of the accident which happened to the ferry train which runs over the Sutlej Bridge between Phillour and Ladhowal on Tuesday, the train was loaded with country carts laden with bhoosa, which is being taken in large quantities from the Jubbulpur district to Ferozepur. While the train was crossing Sutlej Bridge a spark from the engine alighted on one of the carts, and in a few minutes it was ablaze. Before the train could be brought to a stand the flames had extended to four other carts. To have done anything on the bridge would probably have set fire to it, so the guard wisely returned full speed to Phillour, where the flames were quickly got under. A very high wind was blowing at the time. One cartman, in trying to scale the sides of the truck, was considerably burnt, and lies in a precarious state.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE levee held by the Viceroy, on Thurrday evening, in Calcutta, was as usual very largely attended, both the European and Native communities being well-represented.

THE annual State dinner at Government House, Calcutta, will be given on January 1st, and the State Ball on January 17th.

NEWS from Kabul states that the Amir is enjoying exceptionally good health. His Highness, however, is still suffering from lameness due to the effects of gout.

COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Military Adviser to the Kashmir Darbar, will probably take furlough next year.

COLONEL G. HENRY, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Bengal Command, will act as Deputy Adjutant-General when Brigadier-General Young proceeds home on leave next month.

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON, who has been officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the date of Sir Edward Buck's retirement from the service.

THE Punjab Government are considering the advisability of appointing a Legal Remembrancer distinct from the Government Advocate.

THIS week's season report shows a quarter of a million people on relief works in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The numbers are likely to increase steadily unless the winter rains fall, when there would be a fresh demand for field labour.

EXCHANGE in Carcutta fell on Thursday morning, as it was then known what the action of Government in regard to the currency reserve would be, and at the same time came an announcement that the Secretary of State would sell thirty lakhs of Council bills weekly. Later in the day, however, exchange recovered somewhat and closed rather firm.

MR. COLE, tutor to H. E., the Viceroy's sons met with a riding accident on the Red Road, on Thursday. His horse ran away with him, and came down near the Dufferin Statue. Mr. Cole was picked up insensible, and is now suffering from concussion of the brain. The horse knocked down a native, who was badly hurt.

A PARTY of Turi Khel Waziris and Daur villagers in the Tochi Valley near the Idak post had a serious quarrel on the 12th instant. A question about the water supply commenced the dispute, and the native officer commanding the post was consulted by a party of Turi Khel Maliks. Some time after the men left the officer shots were heard, and fifteen sowars and twenty-five sepoys were sent out. They found the Waziris and Dauris engaged in a fight. On seeing the soldiers the Waziris and the Dauris amalgamated, and the Turis then fired on the soldiers. After some minutes firing the soldiers, who were in a great minority, retired, the Turi Khels also decamping. Three or four rebels were shot and a number wounded, but the soldiers suffered no loss. The Idak post is garrisoned by 40 men of the 1st Sikh Infantry and twenty men of the first Punjab Cavalry. A political inquiry is now being held, and meanwhile all is quiet.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to learn that caste-prejudices are at work even in times of famine, and that the chief sufferers, the low caste Panchamas and chucklers, have been turned away from Relief Works. The Collector of Salem found that of the patients in the Namakkal Hospital there were twelve cases of emaciation, and all these cases were Pariahs. The reason, he found on his visit to that station, was that no Pariahs and chucklers were being entertained upon road works, of which several were opened in the neighbourhood to afford employment to the needy. Orders were at once issued to employ Pariahs, and reports have been called for to show that the Collector's orders are carried out. But an example should be made of officials who had declined to take these unfortunate people on the works. At the best of seasons the Pariahs live from hand to mouth, and their lot in periods of distress is deplorable. To keep them out of Relief Works is to doom them to death. It is to be hoped that in other districts the example at Namakkal is not followed.

THE Bengal Distress Relief Fund which though small is the only permanent fund of the kind in the country, and which has been in existence since 1888, has now proved its great usefulness. Of a total of a little more than Rs. 35,000 the Trustees of the fund have, at the instance of the Government, placed Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor. This amount will be distributed to various divisions of the Province according to their need, Patna division receiving the larger share. The Trustees have kept the sum of Rs. 5,000 in hand to meet any unforeseen demand. Without making any public appeal, it may be pointed out that the good service done by this fund entitles it to recognition and support, and there is little doubt that the Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. E. J. Clark, will not be slow to acknowledge any assistance which may be given to the fund. It is important to note that this fund is capable from its permanent character of forming a nucleus which was wanting in the great calamity of 1866. By the rules the fund can enlarge its operations, so as to extend its charities to other Provinces than Bengal.

THE Official Summary of the rice crop prospect in Burma for the month ending the 30th November is published. The total area under cultivation in the 14 chief rice-producing districts in Lower Burma is now estimated at 5,240,416 acres or 172,269 acres more than the area actually under cultivation last year, and 23,861 acres more than the area reported last month. The area destroyed is practically unchanged. The crop prospects are on the whole excellent, the only districts in which the estimate is less than 16 annas being Akyab, Prome, and Thaton, where the estimate is given as 14 annas, while Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa Bassein and Tavoy report 17 annas. The short crop in Akyab is stated to be due to the crops on the high lands having withered from the drought, while that in Prome is due to the grain threshing out light owing to the failure of the later rains. No reason is assigned for the low estimate given for Thaton. It is estimated that there will be available for export 1,800,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 3,058,000 cwts of cleaned rice.

ANOTHER post accident to a ferry train running over the Sutlej Bridge between Phillour and Lanhawal occurred through a spark from the engine alighting on a cart of *bhoosa*. Five carts were found to be on fire when the train stopped, and the guard fearing that the bridge stood in danger returned at full speed to Phillour. Eight bullocks were roasted to death and a cartman was badly burnt.

BY the Bill empowering the Government to raise the paper currency reserve investment from eight to ten crores of rupees two crores of rupees will be put into circulation forthwith, thus relieving the stringency of the local money market, which has been such as to interfere seriously with the course of trade. The manner in which this transaction will be carried out will probably be that the Government will take over two crores from the Currency Department and issue new securities of the 3 per cent. guaranteed loan in their stead. These securities will consequently not come on the open market at all.

WHEN Britishers deplore Britain's alleged unreadiness for war, they neglect to put on the other side of the account the very solid fact that our war organisation, such as it is, is honest from top to bottom. The advantage of this will only dawn upon us when we go to war. Suppose, for instance, that war had followed President Cleveland's Message, and the U.S. battleship, Texas, had put to sea against us, she would have straightway sunk. She has, we are told, sixty-one leaking compartments, concerning which, now that she has sunk in dock, "scandalous revelations" are being made. And the Texas has her counterparts in most, if not all, foreign Navies.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE forty-seventh annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held on Saturday at 3 p.m., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. F. R. Joshi presiding.

The report of the proceedings of the Managing Committee for the year ending 31st March 1896, was adopted, in which among other things was stated :—

THE WIDOWS' PENSION BRANCH.

Capital on the 31st March, 1896, Rs. 16,78,398-10-6. It is satisfactory to note that the Capital has increased by Rs. 90,367-12-2 or from Rs. 15,88,030-11-4 on 31st March 1895, to Rs. 16,78,398-10-6, on 31st March 1896, notwithstanding that the ordinary subscriptions of qualified members were abated to the extent of Rs. 30,413-8-0 during the year 1895-96. To the usual nominal list as it stood on the 31st March 1896, printed as appendix A to this Report, an additional column has been added showing the reduced rate of subscription paid during the year by each member, so that subscribers may readily realize the distinct double advantage derived by them in the shape of (1) an increase to the prospective pension under Rule 42 and (2) the reduced rate of subscription that is being recovered from certain subscribers under Rule 66 for an increased liability taken over by the Fund. It may be explained that these advantages accrue from the date of Joining, but are applied with retrospective effect after a member has completed 5 years' membership. The annual progress made by the Fund showed that during the year, 77 new members were admitted, 48 names were struck off the registers, causing a net increase of 29 in the number on the 31st March 1896, which then stood at 838. The number of Members who during the year subscribed for additional pensions was 12. A total sum of Rs. 1,838-11-0 was paid to 4 members as surrender value, and a sum of Rs. 6,589-11-6 lapsed to the Fund by casualties. The number of pensioners on the 31st March 1895 was 166, and the total amount payable monthly as pensions was Rs. 4,781-12-0. Three widows died during the year 1895-96, and one re-married. Twenty-seven were added to the list (including one who, on the death of her second husband, was re-admitted), so that the number of widows on the 31st March 1896, increased by 23 to 189, and the aggregate amount of monthly pension payable stood at Rs. 5,425-1-0. The number of widows residing in England has increased from five to seven, and the aggregate amount of pensions received by them from Rs. 488 to Rs. 694-9-0 per month, of which Rs. 659-9-0 per month were paid at the rate of 2s. the rupee at the cost of the Fund. Owing to an improvement during the year in the value of the rupee, the total loss to the Fund was Rs. 191-13-2 less than the previous year, the exact amount being Rs. 5,592-15-5.

LIFE ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Capital on the 31 March 1896 Rs. 1,20,716-0-5 The number on the 31st March 1895 stood at 117. During the year 4 members died, 4 received surender value of 30 per cent., and 1 committed default, or ceased to subscribe, whilst 8 new members were admitted, so that the number on the 31st March 1896 stood at 116. Four members subscribed for additional amounts of Bonuses. The total amount assured for is Rs. 2,64,600. Unpaid Claims.—The following bonuses remained unpaid at the close of the year. Estate of Edward D'Souza Rs. 2,100 and estate of A. B. Soares Rs. 1,150. Had these claims been satisfactorily proved before the close of the year and paid the Capital would have been reduced to Rs. 1,17,466-0-5. Four subscribers have taken advantarge of the new rule passed by the subscribers, and accepted by the Government of India, entitling a member, who had paid two years' premia, to relinquish his membership for a Surrender Value of 30 per cent. of the total amount of premia paid into the Life Assurance Fund up to the date of his resignation. In addition to the above, one member committed default causing a lapse to the Fund of his premium, which amounted to Rs. 168-2-9. For the first time in the history of the Life Assurance Branch, since its formation in 1863, the Actuary in his report on the affairs as existing on the 31st March 1894, declared the existence of a surplus of sufficient dimensions to permit Rule 66 of the Widows' Branch being put in force, and stated that it was permissible to distribute a sum, not exceeding Rs. 7,948 a year, for two years, by the reduction of the premia paid by the members of this Branch. The subscribers however considered it prudent to sanction a smaller amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year, for two years, being applied towards the reduction of premia under the Rule and conditions observed in the Widows' Branch. These abatements have been brought into effect from 1st April 1895, and will terminate on the 31st March 1897. reference to Appendix B. to this Report (in which an additional column showing the abated premia has been added,) will show the benefit derived by the members, by this concesion. The continuance of this boon, (however, is contingent on the prosperity of this Branch as may be disclosed by the Actuary's next valuation. From the years 1873 to 1885 the Life Assurance Branch was charged with a share of the working expense of the Fund. The reason why this practice was discontinued was that the Actuary reported in 1885 that this Branch was in an insolvent condition, and on the recommendation of a Special Committee the subscribers of the Fund, besides granting other concessions, resolved that no portion of the cost of management of the Fund should be charged to the Life Assurance Branch. It is satisfactory however to notice that since then there has been a steady improvement in the financial condition of the Branch. In his valuation of the position of the Fund as it stood on 31st March 1892 the Actuary declared a surplus of Rs. 23,490, which sum was declared by him to have increased two years later, *viz.*, on 31st March 1894, to Rs. 39,743 and that of this amount a sum of Rs. 15,896 was recommended by him for distribution by abatement of premia (see para. 7 *ante*). Considering the improved position and the very satisfactory condition of the Branch, the majority of the managing Committee are of opinion that the time has now arrived, when the subscribers can without danger revert to the former practice of recovering a share of the working expenses of the Fund from the life Assurance Branch. The Committee will therefore submit for the approval of the subscribers a motion to secure this end. The Managing Committee have had under consideration the effect of the addition made at the special General Meeting of the subscribers held on 20th July 1895 to Rule 5 of the Rules of the Life Assurance Branch, by which a subscriber to that Branch is privileged at any time to apply for an increase of the amount of his insurance up to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000, and they have come to the conclusion that the rule in its present elastic construction is likely to bring on the Fund superannuated lives that would ordinarily be rejected by an insurance office. To limit this risk, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the rule should be amended so as to bring it strictly into conformity within the compass on which the advice of the Actuary was sought for and obtained (*vide* para. 28 of the Fund letter to the Actuary, dated 19th October 1894, and para. 19 of the Actury's reply, dated 10th January 1895, appended to the Fund Circular, dated 6th June 1895), *viz.*, that a subscriber may be premitted *at the time he joins* the Life Assurance Branch on the death of his wife to subscribe for a bonus up to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 and not at any subsequent period thereafter. To give effect to this view, an amendment of the rule will be submitted for the approval of the subscribers. In this connection and with reference to the rule under consideration the Managing Committee have adopted a form of Medical Certificate to be submitted in cases when a suberiber applies for a bonus in excess of the amount he is ordinarily entitled to subscribe for.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The History of the two Branches of the Fund will be found recorded in the several statements appended to this. The next valuation due is on the affairs of these two Branches, as they stood on the 31st March 1896, and the necessary statistics and informtion for this purpose have already been transmitted to Mr. Finlaison, the Fund's Actuary. The Government of India have accepted the several amendments of the rules passed by the subcribers in 1895, to which reference was made in the last report, and have accorded sanction to the continuance of the increase of prospective pensions, as provided in Rule 42, as also to the transfer to the credit of the Life Assurance Branch of 30 per cent. of the actual contributions of members to the Widows' Branch, who may join the Life Assurance Branch, subject to the next report from the Fund's Actuary. Certain European subscribers entered a protest against the amendment passed by the subscribers in July 1895, by which the privilege of paying pensions at 2s. the rupee to residents out of India was restricted to those incumbents on the Fund on the 1st August 1895, whose husbands had become subscribers before the 1st January 1888. They submitted an appeal to the Government of India to interfere in their behalf, under Rule 69, but that Government decided as follows :—"As regards revised Rule 92 and protests made against it by certain subscribers to the Fund, I am to explain that the position of the Government with reference to the Fund is confined to seeing that it is managed with sufficient attention to actuarial principles and actuarial advice to warrant the Government in recognising it so far as to aid it by the grant of privileged interest and in other ways and that they cannot interfere in disputes between different sections of the subscribers to the Fund as to the comparative distribution of benefits. If it is legally competent to the managers or the members of the Fund to adopt the revised rule proposed in regard to the payment of pensions in England in sterling, it presents, in the opinion of the Government of India no such appearance of injustice as would warrant their interference in the matter. If it is not legally competent, the question is one for the Civil Courts and not for the Government. The Government of India therefore, seeing that the Actuary has reported that the burden imposed by revised Rule 62 is within the means of the Fund make no objection to its adoption." Not satisfied with this decision, the subcribers above referred to memorilized the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, whose reply was as follows :—"Having considered in Council this representation, I request that the Memorialists be informed thas I agree with your Excellency in Council in the vew you have expressed of the position of Government with reference to this matter, and that, therefore, I am unable to interfere in their behalf." This double confirmation of the action of the subscribers is a satisfactory termination of a disagreeable controversy that was carried on for a long time. It shows clearly that the action taken by them was fully justified by the circumstances of the case. During the year under report the managing Committee issued a prospectus showing the financial position of the Fund, and the advantages offered to Government servants to which a wide publicity was given through the Heads of the various Government Departments. It is hoped that by these means a large number of Government servants will avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Fund, and that in future the number of subscribers will show a still greater increase. On the retirement in September 1895 of the Clerk of the Fund, Mr. D'Cunha, drawing Rs. 60 per mensem, the Managing Committee authorised the employment of two clerks on Rs. 35 and another on Rs. 25 per mensem. These two men have been at work now for nearly two years and as the Secretary has reported very favourably of their attendance, ability and attention to work, the Managing Committee ask the subscribers to sanction a small increase of 5 per mensem to the salaries of each of these clerks with effect from 1st January 1897. In concluding this report, the Managing Committee take this opportunity of congratulating the subscribers on the steady progress the Fund has made during the year, and of expressing a hope that it will continue to receive steady accession from Members of all grades employed in the Public Service, and thus fulfil the objects with which it was started about half a century ago.

Messrs. Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale, Framroz Rastamji Joshi, and J. F. Pereira, were re-elected members of the managing committee.

Mr. J. F. Vaz was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund for two years.

The following resolutions were carried :—That should the actuary at any valuation declare a surplus in the Life Assurance Branch, that Branch shall be charged during the succeeding two years, and till another valuation is obtained, with a proportion of the entire working expenses of the fund fixed in the ratio which the working expenses (excluding exchange) bears to the total income of the fund. That clauses 2 and 3 of rule 5 of the Life Assurance Branch rules passed by the subscribers at the special general meeting held on the 20th July 1895, be deleted and the following substituted :—"But the subscriber on joining the Life Assurauce Branch may at the discretion of the managing committee, be permitted to subscribe for a bonus, in excess of the sum to which he is ordinary by entitled, up to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000, on payment of additional premium according to his age at the time of joining the Branch, and subject to the production of a medical certificate, in a form to be laid down by the managing committee form a person holding a diploma in medicine."

Mr. Anandrao Ramkrishna Talcherkar was elected an Auditor of the Fund for two years in the place of Mr. Shamrao Ambarnath Kirtikar, whose tenure of appointment will cease on the 31st March 1897.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Burroughs, Major, Bo, 2nd South Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Haig, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Baluchis, on leave, from Loralai.
Fielding, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Scott, Col, Punjab, I G O, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Craster, Capt, Bengal, R E, to join C E Rys, from Calcutta.
Gardiner, Lt, Bengal, R E, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Own, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, to rejoin, to Barielly.
Carr-Calthrop, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Watson, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Unattached List, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Wingate, Lt, Burma R Scots, to rejoin, to Mandalay.

DECEMBER 19.

Jacques, Lt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Grant, Capt, Punjab, 3-4th Goorkhas, on duty, to Bakloh.
Sinclair, Lt-Col, Punjab, R E, on duty, to Ferozepore.
Egerton, Major, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, on duty, to Mardan.
Harron, Surgn-Major, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Amritsar.
Cordue, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday next, 22nd instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., on Tuesday next.
3. The Range Finding class will parade at the Arsenal Gate, on Wednesday next, at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. There will be no Gun Target paractice on Saturday next 26th instant.
5. The Headquarter Office will be closed from midday on Thursday, 24th instant, till Tuesday, 29th instant.
6. There will be no drills during the week ending 2nd January 1897, but the Corps will parade for Gun Target practice on that day, time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

1. There will be no Company or Battalion Parades during this week.
2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Headquarters for the quartely Inspection under para. 275, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. The Rifle will be re-issued, within a few minutes afer receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3. Extract from General Orders, Military Dept. dated Fort William, the 27th November, 1896, is published for information :—No. 1271.—The undermentioned member of the Volunteer Force is granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars 1895 :—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Color.-Sergeant J. E. Keess.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz : khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Madras, Goa and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Karachi, Malegaon, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and the minimum very largely so at Sholapur and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 38° at Sirsa and Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Mangalore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·20"), moderate to light showers at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Colombo, Bangalore and Calicut. The abnormal chart indicates that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report shows a tendency to move in a north-westerly direction and is likely to cause strong winds off the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin. Conditions are favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·861
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·8
Dew Point		62·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·602
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·0
General Directions of wind*		N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	226

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 15th December 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 16th Dec. 1896	11,769,000
Balance to be remitted from 13th December 1896 to 31st March 1897	4,731,000

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

AT SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our FISH POND OPENS early this Season, on SATURDAY, 19th Instant. Thousand are satisfied every year. Treat your Children at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents opened by us this week. Two Annas Discount allowed to all on X'mas Goods at SHROFF BROTHERS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE MARATHA COLLEGE (just recognised for the Previous Exam.) will open on the 4th January, 1897. Fee Rs. 30 *only* per half-year. Working hours from 7 to 10 a.m. For further information apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Maratha High School, Girgaum, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, pair of pretty little OPERA GLASSES, by Watson, London, just recieved, cost £ 3. 3. (Rs. 50), will take Rs. 35 cash. Handsome Christmas present for a Lady. Apply "Rays," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

FOR SALE. NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

PROOF READER—WANTED, Smart Assistant Reader, Press Department. None but experienced steady men need apply. "X," care of this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY HINDU Resident Hospital Assistant for Bombay, salary good. Apply or see MANEKCH AND KAPOORCHAND, Godiji Jain Temple, Pydhowni.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 6 months guarantee; in case of breakage a new one is replaced free, No. 1, Rs. 3; No. 3. Rs. 4.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY Butler's Scotch, Everton Toffee, Twisted Baley Sugar, Barley Sugar by Whistles, Silver Comfits, Liquers, &c., &c., Juy unpacked. Xmas List Free.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdars Palace Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..........	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GREAT

AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, case of this Paper.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—

STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

A CARD.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

A FURTHER decline of 1/8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 110 7/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 118. The market rates of discount were put up 1/8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3¾ and 3 1/8 per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/8ths per cent. higher, at £62 7/8. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d. in London, to 29 7-8d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 65 1-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of specie to the East consisted of £150,000 in silver to this port. £10,000 to Calcutta, and £7,000 to Hongkong; and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris advanced ½ per cent yesterday to 102½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 26·24½.

The only changes in Reuter's financial quotations wired to-day, are a further drop of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London, at 110 5-8; a decline of 3-16ths in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 11-16; and a reduction of 1-8th in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, at 3 5-8 per cent. Paris and New York quotations are unaltered.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41¼s. per 416lbs., buyers Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, November-December shipment, to the same ports, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 38s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, January-February shipment, to the same ports, market quiet; and Linseed at 36¼s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment to the same ports, market steady.

To-day Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 41½s. per 416lbs.; business done via the Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 36s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment to the same ports, market quiet but steady.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton at 4 1-16d.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4d. for December deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for April-May. The market closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 15,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 more than in the week preceding, at 77,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers the same, at 84,000 bales. The week's Imports were 13,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 38,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 856,000 bales.

Yesterday's advance in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool has been lost to-day, the quotation having returned to 4d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales, including 200 East Indians; Imports 56,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 3-16 cents. per lb.; but March Futures declined 14 pounds, to 6·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62,000 bales, compared with 48,000 bales last year, and 70,000 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no further change in the value of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 3-16 cents. per lb., and futures for March are only two points lower, at 6·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 52,000 bales, going against 35,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 58,000 bales in 1894. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,680,000 bales compared with 5,290,000 bales visible at the close of the preceding week.

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a very moderate scale to-day as far as shippers are concerned these purchases having been limited to 500 bales of new Damergaum, at Rs. 175; but the Mills have taken 1,450 bales, made up of 300 Akola, at Rs. 169; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 161½-3; 200 Dulia, at Rs. 157-8; 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 169; 350 old Kasanja, at Rs. 165; and 250 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 166 per candy. The market closed steady, with prices unaltered.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value, with a moderate export business passing, and the feeling steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,836	bales.
Wheat..................	3,291	cwts.
Linseed	534	,,
Gingelly	2,211	,,
Castorseed	2,353	,,
Rice	2,504	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet at nominally last quotations; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired.

EXCHAFNE opened steady to firm at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but very little business was transacted either way, and the market closed quiet but steady at the opening rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3¼d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic		........1s. 3¼d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 7-16d.	do.
Francs	do.	...1·62½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been comparatively deserted by dealers and hardly any business has been reported. 100 3-16 has been quoted in 3½ per cents for cash, and 100 5-16 for the next settlement, and 98 for Threes.

SHARES.—To-day only two changes in prices are reported, viz: a decline of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi and of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunan and Shuenwei.
Mails for Jeddah closes at Suakin 10 a.m. 24th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m of the 20th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	6	... p.m.	12	42
Teheran	20	9	29 p.m.	1	13
Suez	20	2	.. p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 20th December 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..................	...	20	..	7
" Karachi	...	47	..	1
" Madras	...	16	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 19.

10 p.m.	77·6

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	83·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—December 10, at Karachi, the wife of the Rev Montague C. Sanders, Senior Chaplain, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUMSDEN—December 14, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon Captain J. S. Lumsden, I. M. S., Officiating Chemical Examiner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWER—McCREADY—December 16, at Trinity Chapel, Park Town, Madras, by the Revs. M. G. and H. D. Goldsmith, Henry Francis, son of Mr. John Bower, Supdt. of Post Offices, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr Bower, D. D., to Harriet Margaret, the eldest daughter of Mr. D. A. McCready, Supdt. of Prisons, Madras.

ELLIOT—WOLLASTON—December 9, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon McCarthy, Ernest Ousley Elliot, son of F. E. Elliot, Esq., late B. C. S., to Grace Pauline Wollaston, daughter of A. W. Wollaston, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

BURNE—December 10, at Umballa, Constance Eva Margaret, the dearly loved child of Major and Mrs. N. A. K. Burne, aged 5 months.

OXTOBY—December 14, at Lucknow, William Oxtoby, aged 60 years 8 months and 8 days, for twenty-six years Permanent Way Inspector on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

WALTON—December 14, at St. Mark's Square, Bangalore, Kitty, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Walton, of the London Missionary Society, of gastritis, after a short illness of only 10 days, aged 53 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1896.

THE new cases of bubonic fever, which had risen to sixty-seven on Friday, fell to less than half that number on Saturday. The next twenty-four hours witnessed a fall in the number of deaths to eighteen—just one half so that it may be allowable to hope that the disease is losing its force. But there is some reason to fear, that the high mortality attributed to other forms of fever may be really caused by the more dreaded type. There is a growing impatience among the general public for some new departure, some definite plan of campaign reasonably adequate to cope with what is felt to be a very serious danger. The two bacteriological specialists at present making a serious study of the bubonic fever in Bombay—a fever which is now in many instances losing the bubonic complication which differentiates it from other malignant fevers—have scarcely had three months in which to pursue the investigations and register results. But Professor Haffkine and Mr. Hankin have not been idle though little has been heard of their unremitting labours by the public. M. Haffkine has devoted himself to the problem—how to treat the disease when a patient has been attacked by it. There is good reason to hope that the labours give satisfactory results, and that the disease will be brought within the sphere of curative medicine. That has not been hitherto the case, if we except the large measure of success undoubtedly attained in China by Dr. Yersin's treatment, the experiments made have succeeded so far beyond expectation. Fifteen horses have been rendered immune to doses of plague virus fifty times larger than the initial dose, and in no instance has any dangerous symptom followed the inocculation. Dr. Yersin's process requires six months for the completion of the course and the production of the therapeutic serum. A telegram received by the French Counsul states, that there will be no fresh supply of the Yersin serum before February. It is now almost certain that in a few weeks at the latest curative serum will be forthcoming from the patient labours of Professor Haffkine at the Veterinary College, at Parel. There is every reason to anticipate satisfactory results from the judicious employment of this powerful remedial agent, and if that anticipation be realised, there will unquestionably be a large demand for it if bubonic fever spreads in the city, or extends to other parts of the Presidency. As the preparation of the serum is necessarily a slow process, no time should be lost in supplying the Professor with horses to provide serum in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of city or Presidency, or of other parts of India three months hence. If in the meanwhile a supply of Dr. Yersin's serum become available, it will be useful to compare its relative strength and efficiency with that elaborated in Bombay. At present it seems possible, not to say probable, that the six months hitherto required may be reduced to one-half—a great gain in presence of the prevailing visitation. The obvious expediency of providing a fresh supply of anti-toxin when the comparatively small amount obtainable as result of the experiments which have established the fact that horses can be rendered immune in Bombay is exhausted need not be pointed out. Time should also be gained by supplying M. Haffkine with the necessary staff to accelerate the work. At present, the bacteriological specialists have to do everything with their own hands; which is about as sensible an arrangement as to appoint a Commissioner of Police and give him no constables to patrol the streets.

Mr. Hankin has set himself to investigate another and not less important branch of the subject—the means by which the pest becomes diffused, and is bought in contact with the population which becomes subject to its ravages. The time has not come to enter into details, but it is permissible to state that there is evidence proving beyond all doubt that rats, living and dead, and ants play a large part in diffusing the disease and establishing it in buildings which become in their turn centres of infection. Rats which have the plague deposit the germ of the disease on the floors over which they pass. When they die their bodies are eaten by ants, which absorb the germs and deposit them in cracks and crevices, especially when there is any lurking moisture. Ants require water and consequently they frequent the neighbourhood of taps and sinks. The bacilli have been found in ants a fortnight after they received them from preying on dead rats. A house near Dhobie Talao in which two deaths took place was searched for dead rats. Their bodies were dug out and the holes closed up. The man employed on that work took the plague. Some days afterwards Mr. Hankin succeeded in picking out from crevices ants which were found to have the bacilli. Some of the surface of the ground near the sink had bacilli, though it had been flushed with phenyle the day before. The bacilli were doubtless deposited by the ants after the phenyle had become dry. It is not to be supposed that ants have any monopoly in the diffusion of bacilli. Insects which have never been held in such general esteem for industry and self-help have unquestionably their share in that deadly work. But keeping in view the proved fact that rats get the plague and die of it in large numbers, that their dead bodies under the floors and among the rafters of old buildings are sources of infection, intensified by the action of myriads of ants, Mr. Hankin has come to the conclusion that the segregation of human beings who get the disease can have but a very small effect in preventing the spread of the disease. The danger lurks in the house, and he recommends that the other inmates should be removed whether the patient elects to stay there or not. In the Himalayas and in all countries the segregation of the healthy has been the one effective means of stopping the spread of the plague.

MR. HANKIN is of opinion that mat houses for the accommodation of 10,000 people should be erected on suitable parts of the Port Trust Estate, and on other vacant places convenient to the City. A million of people are housed on that way near Allahabad at the time of the great religious festival, and the cost is recouped by a small charge for each. The sanitary measures are so perfect that the wide streets are as free from smell or nuisance as those of any well kept town. If care be taken to keep separate quarters for the different castes no objection on the sore of religious or caste susceptibilities would be raised. The initial difficulty of getting healthy people to remove to other quarters Mr. Hankin does not consider insuperable. If they were told that they would get quarters either free or for a very small payment, they would soon avail themselves of the economy. Fear of infection might operate in that direction. That fear prompts on occasion to great brutality. Men suffering from plague have been found naked in the streets flung out of doors by the other occupants of the houses in which they fell ill. One patient was brought to the Municipal Hospital with his body covered with bruises; he had been beaten cruelly by the people living in the same chawl to compel him to leave. There is therefore some ground believing that if a camp of refuge for healthy people were established near the city numbers would gladly avail themselves of it. The thousands that throw up their work and take the railway to their villages up-country would doubtless if they had the alternative prefer to camp out for a month or two and retain their employment. This plan is not new; Dr. Waters proposed local camps two months ago. General Gatacre's larger scheme was for a great camp some twenty miles from the city is practically on the same lines. The matter is worth consideration, and ought to be fully threshed out with a view to eventualities if the disease take a sudden development, as is always possible. It would be well if the Government shared the responsibility of dealing with this visitation which has now taxed the strength of the Municipal Executive for three months. Why should not the services of Dr. Jennings, who has become familiar with the plague and its manifestations while acting Port Medical Officer of the Port, be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner? As coadjutor to Dr. Weir, whose work has been doubled since the outbreak, his services would be of great value. Nothing is gained by making one man do the work of two in a time like the present.

THE new political organisation formed at Poona—the Deccan Sabha—has been obliging enough to supply the Revenue Department with a great deal of detailed information in regard to the Famine. Government, however, have felt it necessary to firmly but politely decline to be the recepients of second hand knowledge upon matters which form the subject of full official reports, and which are engaging the close attention of Government and its officers. The ground of objection is that a great deal of time is spent by officers weighed down by other duties in checking and examining the statements made. The reply to the Sabha points out that Government are bound to accept the information supplied by their responsible officers, unless reasons can be adduced for doubting their accuracy. If persons aggried by the orders of officers in charge of relief works consider that they have ground for complaint, such complaint should be made to the supervising officers and if necessary to the superior authorities and not through other channels. This is a well recognised rule and as the resolution says, ought not to be departed from when the persons affected by such orders are numbered by many thousands. These remarks seem to have been called forth by the reply immediately preceding them, denying first one and then another statement coming from the agents of the Sabha and made the subject of adverse comment in the representations addressed to Government. Naturally enough the people employed on relief works do not have everything to suit them, and if agents of political societies go in and out amongst them, lending a ready ear to allegations of grievances their complaints will be numerous enough. The Sabha seems to look upon it as a duty to send to the relief work agents who compare the statements made by the people as to their food and work with the provisions of the Famine Code. The slightest deviation from that text book is then made a matter the ground for an appeal to Government.

THE Sabha has of course every right to extend its sympathy and help to the people for whom employment is now being found by the States and to see that they obtain whatever privileges appertain to them under existing rules. But it would be well if the new association of dissentients from the Sarvajanik Sabha would take care to verify the statements made to its agents, before giving them full acceptance and making them the subject of representations to Government. Had this precaution been taken the letters of the Sabha would have been briefer and more bussiness like, and would not have led those at the head of affairs to take the attitude now assumed. The Sabha might also bear in mind that notwithstanding the anxious care and forethought expended on the Code every detail of the rules set forth in that text book may not be applicable in all cases. The officers charged with the humane work of saving life should at least be credited with a desire to do their duty by the poor people committed to their care; and it should be recognised by outside critics that a slight deviations from the letter of the Famine Code may sometimes lead to a better observance of its spirit. With regard to the information supplied to Government, the resolution while deprecating the reproduction of facts well within the cognisance of Government assures the Sabha that any accurate information on matters specially within the knowledge of the association or its agents will be received with gratitude. It is well that this qualification has been made to remarks which otherwise would convey the impression that Government desires no information whatever that does not come through official channels. In the Famine of twenty years ago considerable assistance was afforded to the authorities by reason of information sent to the Government by the Sarvajanik Sabha on matters that would otherwise have escaped attention. Since then the official collection of facts on the progress of a famine and its prompt transmission to Government have been so carefully systematised, that there is in these days much less scope for outside help in this direction. But still no system is perfect, and it may be that both the Deccan Sabha and the older organisation from which it has come may do good service to Government in supplementing the data officially obtained. But they should see to it that they do not add to the length of their communications by giving familiar facts or by repeating unverified statements reflecting on the conscientiousness and fidelity with which the relief works are supervised.

THERE is no reason to regard as hasty and ill-considered the proposal made by Sir James Westland and agreed to by the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday to suspend the Standing Orders for the purpose of putting the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act through all its stages at a single sitting. Unlike some legislation of recent years—the Cotton Duties Act of last January for instance—the proposals in the Bills have been before the public for a period fully adequate for any objections to them to be raised and discussed. As far back as last March, Sir James Westland informed the Legislative Council that it would be asked before long to sanction the increase of the investment of the Government currency reserve from the limit of eight crores of rupees to ten crores. A week or two later papers dealing with the subject and showing the reasons which induced Government to make the proposal were published, and with a consideration for business opinion not always accorded in regard to financial projects were referred to the Chambers of Commerce and the three Presidency banks. The measure was unreservedly approved by these authorities with the single exception of the Bank of Bengal. Even in that case the qualification to the approval otherwise given related not so much to the principle of the measure as to possible effect in regard to the course of exchange. This subsididiary objection has been largely removed by the alterations that have since occurred in the economic conditions of the country. The rise in exchange has been so considerable as to no longer render the substitution of two crores of Government securities for coined rupees in the currency reserve a measure of doubtful expediency from the point of view of the sterling value of the rupee. On the other hand the Famine which now overshadows the land has so tightened the money market as to make the proposed addition to the reserve far more beneficial to commerce than would have been the case six months ago. As Sir James Westland explained, the Famine has upset the usual calculations of the Finance Department as to the balance available at this time of year, when it is generally at its lowest point. At least one and a-half crores of the eight crores of rupees ordinarily in hand at the treasuries in Calcutta and Bombay are being absorbed in land revenue suspensions and advances to cultivators, to meet the exigencies of the economic situation. Upon the suggestion of the Government of India the Secretary of State has, since the Famine became a probable contingency, considerably reduced his drawings, a step which under ordinary circumstances would ensure large balances in India. And yet the Government balance at the beginning of December was only seven and a-half crores, a smaller total than at any time within the last 20 years. This depletion of the reserve has limited the amount of money at the disposal of the mercantile community for the ordinary purposes of trade, and has consequently been a potent factor in bringing about the great stringency of the money market that has been so marked a feature of the present season. The time therefore seems very opportune for effecting the increase of the Government reserve which when proposed by the Finance Department was approved by mercantile opinion as being in accordance with the policy of periodical enlargement hitherto successfully adopted. The Act passed on Thursday is only a permissive measure, and it is left with Government to decide when and to what extent they will avail themselves of the powers now granted by the legislature. But there can be no doubt that in view of the financial situation Sir James Westland will take an early opportunity to advise the Governor General-in-Council to exercise the new powers and thus relieve to some extent the existing stringency of the money market.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R. A. Commanding the forces at Bombay, left for Poona from the Victoria Terminus on Saturday night by the 11 o'clock train. Major W. E. Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary to General Nairne, and Captain R. St. Lecky, A.-D.-C., were present at the station to see his Excellency off. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's departure, which was private.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST arrived in Bombay from Europe last evening by the mail steamer Carthage and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where she was met by his Excellency, Lord Sandhurst and Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp. Her Excellency drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. Amongst the other passengers who arrived by the same steamer were Sir Roper Lethbridge, who has come down to India to visit the famine-stricken districts; Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson; General Spragge and others.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing, under the command of Captain R. H. Story, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 15th December. She met with fine N.-E. monsoon during the voyage.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, having returned from the privilege leave of one month, took charge of his office from Mr. Gell on Saturday morning. Mr. Gell and Mr. J Crummy reverted to their substantive appointments as Deputy Commissioner and Assistant to the Commissioner of Police respectively.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company's steamer Imperator were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge Bombay High Court and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; Colonel Clerk, Equerry to H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenburg; Count Valentinis; and others.

THE judgment of the Appeal Court was in favour of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. on the issue raised on a point of law, and leaves the amount due to them by the Municipality still to be decided.

THE total seaborne trade of Calcutta with foreign countries in the past month was valued at over seven crores, representing a very small decline from the figures of the previous year.

THE last report from the North-West Province states that some 250,000 persons are now on relief works. This is an increase of about 70,000 over the total a week ago. It is believed that the cost of famine relief in these Provinces will be as great as in all the rest of India combined.

THE Madras Government has conveyed its thanks to Mr. Bell, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, for a very important and suggestive note contributed by him on the subject of the port of Cocanada. The Superintending Engineer, I. Circle, has been asked to report on the suggestions contained therein, particularly with reference to the possibility of preventing the ingress of silt into the Bay, which is blocking up some of the old mouths of the Godavery river.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The *Times'* Odessa correspondent states that the appeal made in the Russian Press in aid of the sufferers from the Indian famine has had little or no response in the South of Russia.

STEAMER LOADING MAIZE FOR INDIA AT NEW YORK.

A German steamer is loading at New York with maize for India under Government orders.

The cargo is intended both for food and seed purposes.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

SEMI-PANIC ON THE "NEW YORK BOURSE."

NEW YORK, DEC. 18.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations have adopted a joint resolution requiring President Cleveland to recognize the autonomy of Cuba.

The adoption has caused a semi-panic on the "New York Bourse."

THE CUBAN EXCITEMENT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Governors of several American States declare that they are ready to raise volunteers to fight against Spain if necessary.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19.

Mr. Olney has announced that the Resolution adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in regard to Cuba does not affect the policy of the Government.

He denies the power of the Congress to recognise the autonomy of Cuba.

This foreshadows a grave dispute between the Legislature and the Executive if the Congress persists.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Sir Henry Norman, Sir Edward Grey and Sir David Barbour have been appointed Commissioners to examine into the West India Sugar Industry.

GENERAL KITCHENER.

General Kitchener has arrived at Dongola.

ACTIVITY OF THE DERVISHES.

Part of the Kordofan army has arrived at Omdurman, where many camels have been collected; it is believed for the purpose of raiding cattle.

The telegraph between Suakin and Tokar has been cut.

It is believed that the Khalifa will continue to act on the defensive except in the matter of raiding.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the question of the passage of the Dardanelles will only be raised in the event of the Turkish crisis compelling the Powers to resort to coercive measures.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

M. Nelidoff will submit to the other Ambassadors at the Porte certain proposals comprising those made in Lord Salisbury's programme recently submitted to the Powers.

THE MURDER OF HERR HAESSAER.

The German Minister at Tangier has demanded the discovery and execution of the murderer of Herr Haessaer, the banker.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

MADRID, DEC. 20.

Senor Jose Maria Beranger, the Spanish Minister of Marine, has been ordered to hasten the completion of those warships now building.

Don Antonio Canovas del Castello, the Spanish Prime Minister, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said he relied on the statesmanship of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, and the good sense of the more sober Americans to prevent a war between the two countries, but Spain was determined to uphold her dignity, and was making preparation against all eventualities.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

At a meeting of the Bengal Council yesterday the Lieut.-Governor made a statement regarding the course of legislative business during the ensuing session. Among the bills to be introduced is one for the suppression of rain gambling in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA RACES.

There was some interesting racing at the second extra meeting yesterday. In the December stakes several of the cup cracks went to the post, though Sprightly did not start the race proved some what of a surprise as Couraltie the favourite was only able to secure the third place Idolator and Jack O'Lantern being first and second respectively. The other starters were Imadons Cressy Our Jack and Saucepan. In the maiden horse stakes another cup candidate Donegal was beaten by half a length by Ilchester Portion finishing third. The totalisators so far proved by no means an unmixed blessing. The working arrangements yesterday were considerably better than at the previous meeting but the dividends were in some instances ridiculous. In the first race the odds by the totalisator were at the rate of 10 to 1 on. The starting machine is working very successfully.

THE GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 19.

The estimates of the Godavery Valley Railway are short of two millions sterling, but powers have been taken to raise to two and a-half millions. The whole captial will be raised in England. The actual rate of interest on debentures is still an open question though the agreement between the Nizam's Government and the Railway Company has been signed at Hyderabad. It depends upon the state of the money market at the time debentures are placed, but will probably be three and half per cent., guaranteed by the Nizam's Government.

The line will run for 387 miles from Secunderabad to Manmar on the G. I. P. Railway, and will traverse some of the best productive districts of the Nizam's Dominions, such as Aurangabad, Jaulna, Parbhani, Indur and Namder. The construction will begin the first week in January.

FAMINE RELIEF IN KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, DEC. 18.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was held this evening in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Divan, with the object of establishing a charity fund for relieving the famine-stricken. The merchants of Kolhapur subscribed Rs. 13,000 for the purchase of grain, ten per cent. of which will go to the fund to be raised by the public to guarantee them against loss by the fall in prices.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, DEC. 18.

His Highness Sir Mansingji, K.C.S.I, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, having left Rajkote at 11 p.m., on the 16th instant, by a special train, arrived at Songad at 7 a.m. next day, at which station all the gentlemen of the place having been to receive him garlanded and presented with flower bouquets and pan sopari by those present. The Thakore Saheb took his seat in his carriage and proceeded to Palitana. On his way he was met, on entering the limits of his territories, by his uncle and his cousin, who had come there to welcome the Thakore Saheb. In their company the Thakore Saheb reached Mokhadaka, where the ryots had erected in his honour ornamental arches, bearing at several places words of welcome and decorated with flags and bunting. The ryots cheered his Highness and blessed him with one voice. His Highness then proceeded to Nagthali, where he was met by the Kunvari Saheb, the Dewan Saheb, and others who had come there to welcome his Highness. The Kunvari Saheb hailed the Thakore Saheb with gold and silver flowers. The Thakore Saheb then proceeded to the temple of Bhairavnath, which commands the northern gate of the City of Palitana. His Highness on coming out, after paying the usual adoration to his favourite deity, was greeted by a huge assemblage of people, who showered flowers on the Thakore Saheb. From thence he proceeded straight to the Tennis Club Pavillion, where he took his breakfast, and started in a State procession for his palace. The procession was a grand spectacle. The elephant was very splendidly caparisoned. The Arabs fired their guns. They were followed by the regular police and his Highness' Mounted Police, who were splendidly armed. At the head of the procession his Highness had taken his seat in his State carriage, drawn by four suburb horses, accompanied by the Kumar Saheb of Rajpeepla. Then followed the carriage of the Devan Saheb and other officials. The procession was stopped for a short time near the High School, where the boys greeted his Highness with songs composed in honour of the procession. The next stoppages were made near the Dharmsalas of Nursey Natha and Narshi Keshavji, where the Shrawak representation garlanded the Thakore Saheb. The streets were lined and overflowing with huge crowds, all throwing on his Highness handfuls of flowers, and wishing his Highness long life and prosperity. At the Shetrunja gate a very pleasant sort of reception was given, on the arrival of his Highness, by the ladies with handfuls of flowers, headed by one who had put on her head a silver goblet to pour on his Highness's feet the sacred water, a sign of welcome and benediction. Among those who attended the procession were the well-known Bombay jewellers, Panalal Punamchand, his sons, Chunilal and Amichand, as well as many other Shrawak gentlemen from Surat, Bombay, and other parts, who all presented flowers and nazarana to his Highness. On his alighting from his carriage near the entrance of the palace his Highness then proceeded to the Durbar Hall, which had been splendidly furnished, and held a Durbar, where the representatives of the people read addresses to his Highness, after which the assemblage dispersed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, DEC. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 19.

German mail steamer Friedrich Der Grosse, from Aden arrived.

DEC. 20.

M. M. steamer Australian from Australia, and N. L. steamer Sachsen, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	29 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	77,000	Bales,
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	13,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	856,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with English mails of the 4th December, arrived in harbour, at 7 o'clock, last night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abell, Mr and Mrs
Atkins, Miss
Black, Miss M
Bradbury, Mr
Beyts, Miss
Buckley, Mr
Bush, two Misses
Balish, Mr Duaar
Brennan, Miss
Coulson, Mr
Cheetham, Mr
Clogston, Mr
Cottam, Mr
Davison, Mrs
Dastur, Mr
Davison, Mr
Douglas, Miss
Flewker, Mr
Gourlay, Mr
Gysi, Mr
Gibson, Mr
Gibson, Mr
Hulton, Mr E
Henderson, Miss
Humphreys, Mr and Mrs
Haywood, Mrs and child
Huntingdon, Mr
Lethbridge, Sir Roper
Lawrence, Rev and Mrs
Leithmayer, Mrs
Laughlin, Miss
Leach, Miss
McLean, Mrs
Moore, Miss
MacGrath, Miss
Norman, Mr S F
O'Connor, Miss
Pooley, Miss
Pendlebury, Mr
Poore, Mr
Reid, Miss
Ruston, Mr
Rudburgh, Miss
Russell, Mr
Scott, two Misses
Smith, Rev and Mrs
Smith, Miss
Swinley, Mrs
Shallis, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs Scott
Sowman, Mr
Sullivan, Mr A
Tucker, Miss
Thompson, Miss Rivers
Welham, Miss
Wetheral, Mr
Waide, Miss
Wilson, Sir A and Lady
Yearsein, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Major, and Mrs
Bigge, Mr W
Bonne, Mr
Balzani, Miss
Bunning, Mr,
Bolang, Mr
Cobb, Mr and Miss
Couper, Mr
Critchten, Mr
Cole, Mr G S C
Cochrane, Mrs
Cardew, Mr and Mrs
Dawson, Major and Mrs
Dunbar, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Disney, Mr and Mrs
Elliot, Mr and Mrs
Eckford, Misses
Gray, Mr
Harbord, Maj and Mrs
Hyde, Dr and 3 Misses
Hogarth, Mr
Hickman, Mr
Jardine, Mr W E
King, Mr
King, Mr F St A
Lentz, Mr J
LaJune, Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, Mr R
McKellar, Mr
McIvor, Mrs
Peterson, Mr and Mrs
Pendlebury, Mrs
Pilkington, Mr
Pattison, Mr
Petrocochino, Mr
P[illegible] Wards, Mr and Mrs
Rabbling, Miss
Russell, Mr
Surtees, Mr and Mrs
Sheriden, Capt
Stanley, Mr
Sweeting, Mr
Turner, Mrs
Tullock, Major
Thomson, Col
Tweedale, Mr
Vaughan, Mr
Verchoyle, Mr
Vaughan, Mr
Ward, Mr and Mrs T J
White, Mr R
Weymann, Mr
Wildame, Mrs
Ward, Mr T G
Wilkinson, Miss
Wise, Mr
Wilson, Mr
Woods, Mr and Mrs Percy
Williams, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Barrlett, Miss
Comins, Surg-Col and Mrs
Douse, Mr R
Jacdick, Mr
Sandhurst, Lady

FROM ISMAILIA.

Bouke, Mr Van
Coghlan, Mr
Jungheim, Mr
Kirk, Miss
Nan Bouke, Mr
Twyford, Mr
White, Dr and Mrs, and three children
Williams, Mr Gomer

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Falhtstrom, Mr and Mrs
Fereiro, Mr
Quintas, Rev
Saardra, Rev
Souza, Rev
Vez, Rev

FROM PORT SAID.

Goldschmidt, Mr and Mrs
Petrocockino, Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Churchwood, Mrs
Geddes, Capt
Spragge, Genl

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 4.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE Sirdar's return to the land of the Pharaohs has been quickly followed by the promulgation of the judgment formed by the Court of Appeal of the Mixed Tribunals with reference to the funds withdrawn from the Caisse de le Dette for the campaign which, to use Mr. Curzon's words at Manchester on Tuesday, he carried to such a brilliant issue, an issue the Under-Secretary significantly added "full of happy augury for later triumphs that are yet to come." The decision of the Mixed Tribunal is in one sense of a very mixed character, for while it condemns the Khedive's Government to refund with interest the half million taken from the country's cash balance, it does not give any information as to how the order is be enforced in case the Egyptian authorities prove recalcitrant. The Court below anticipated a possible unwillingness of the Government to restore what it believed itself legally justified in appropriating, and entrusted the Russian and French Commissioners with the duty of executing the decree. The Appeal Court differing from the Court of First Instance overruled this order, and left the matter where it now stands. This is the only point on which the judges of appeal disagree with the original judgment. They make short work of the bondholders and the Daira controllers who intervened. These parties are declared to have no *locus standi*. The Court hold that any Commissioner of the Caisse has the right of action against the others and against the Government whenever he may consider decrees to have been violated. The effect of this as is pointed out in Cairo, where the decision has caused the greatest possible astonishment, is that any one of the six European Powers represented on the Commission of the Public Debt can at any time paralize the action of the Egyptian Government, regardless of the country's interest, and even in opposition to the united views of the other five. Contrary to the opinion of the Commissioners themselves and the admission of a former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the court insists that unanimity is requisite for authorizing all *prelevements* out of the Reserve Fund. For some weeks past there has been a lull in the industriously-fanned agitation on the Continent against our continued occupation of Egypt. The decision of the cosmopolitan judiciary seems likely to reopen the entire question and to once more inflict upon us the too familiar diatribes of some of our Continental critics. The *Republic Francaise* which reflects the views of the French Prime Minister, M. Maline, heads its article on the subject "Rebuff for England," and some of its contemporaries welcome the action of the Appeal Court the more gladly because they hope it will somehow prevent the projected march to Khartoum. The *Liberte* argues that the conquest of the Upper Nile would greatly extend England's sphere of influence, and all the Governments having interests to watch and defend in that direction would evidently have to concern themselves with it. This, the *Liberte* declares, is quite a new order of events and negotiations which will thus be opened before the Powers interested. The *Temps* approves of the decision first of all, because it is as well that it should be known that all the guarantees so laboriously established in Egypt by Europe have not disappeared; and, in the next place, because it is henceforward necessary that before carrying out the plan of campaign of which Khartoum is the military objective, but of which the diplomatic objective is elsewhere, the originators of this design should come to

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH OTHER POWERS,

if only on the question of ways and means. The *Temps* further says that ill humour induces the British Press at the first moment to make remarks to which much importance should not be attached. The French journal evidently refers to the opinion so widely expressed here that the indirect effect of this "rebuff for England" may be to prolong rather than shorten our story in Egypt. The *Times* puts the case thus :—"If we should have to pay for Dongola, then it only follows that we rather than Egypt have a right to Dongola. We might be willing to advance money to Egypt, but with this terrible Court before our eyes we cannot do it. Egypt has no borrowing powers, and the Court would, of course, repudiate any debt she might incur. Consequently, if this judgment can get itself executed, we shall be left in the position of having acquired a good deal of African territory at our own expense and on our own account. That is not what this country intended when the Soudan expedition was launched, but if the decree of the Appeal Court is really valid we cannot help ourselves. In that case, and especially until the Caisse de la Dette can come to perfectly unanimous decisions as to paying us out, it may be feared that the evacuation of Egypt will remain more impracticable than ever." The tone of the German Press so far as it has been expressed is not calculated to give much satisfaction in Paris. The *Vossische Zeitung* reminds our French neighbours that the judgment delivered two days ago cannot alter the fact that the Anglo-Egyptian flag waves over Dongola, while it will be a further source of annoyance to the politicians on the Boulevards to learn that the Chauvinist papers of Berlin have ceased to argue that Germany should side with France in attempting to force England to evacuate Egypt. Moreover, competent authorities inform us that notwithstanding the rumours which have been repeatedly circulated during the past few months, there is no reason to suppose that the German Government or the Triple Alliance have any intention of modifying the attitude of benevolent neutrality hitherto maintained by them in regard to the Egyptian question.

DR. JIM AND THE RAID.

The condition of Dr. Jameson's health as the result of his illness and the painful operation he has recently undergone appears from the medical papers to have fortunately not been quite so alarming as some of his friends have led the public to suppose, but it was sufficient to justify his release, and Sir Matthew White-Ridley's action in opening the prison doors is applauded even by those who refuse to admit the existence of any justification for the invasion of the Transvaal The release of Dr. Jameson has revived public interest in the Raid and a lively discussion is taking place in the papers as to the supposed connection of Mr. Chamberlain with the movement which came to such an ignominious ending. Mr. Stead, who long since took Mr. Cecil Rhodes—the editor of "The Review of Reviews" has a way of annexing notabilities—promises to reveal all the secrets in his New Year's Annual. He tells us in the prospectus that he makes no attack upon the Foreign Secretary. "On the contrary, I show how natural, and, indeed, inevitable it was that he should have sympathised with the revolutionary movement. If only the publication of this romance will lead Mr. Chamberlain to state, without hesitation, what he knew [illegible] what he said, it will be proved how patriotic was the course which he pursued. Whatever the immediate consequences may be of such audaciously frank policy on his part, the ultimate effect upon his fortunes can only be for good and not for evil." Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., will be interested in what follows :—"Of course, those who have effusively championed Mr. Chamberlain for what they imagined was his agreement with their Krugerite sympathies, will be dismayed on learning how the facts actually stand." It will be curious if as the result of Mr. Stead's publications we see the Member for Cardiff and the Secretary of State for the Colonies falling on each other's necks and embracing. "Without realizing the existence of the German complot," Mr. Stead somewhat mysteriously observes, "it is simply impossible to understand the motive or to grasp the justification of the action of our South African Imperialists." He undertakes to present to the public eye for the first time the real Cecil Rhodes. "I have known the man for years, and I have written of him as I know him. Cecil Rhodes is the Abraham Lincoln of South Africa. For him, at least, the Select Committee has no terrors of revelations to come. Of him, thanks to the cowardice of some and the detraction of others, worse than the worst is now generally believed. In connection with this question we feel assured that

> Whatever record leaps to light,
> He never shall be shamed.

And whatever else the Select Committee may do, its researches are certain to demonstrate, possibly in a fashion that will not a little confound his assailants, how thoroughly loyal this great Son of ours has been to his Motherland, how staunch and true he has been to the Empire which he has done so much to strengthen and extend."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

This organization which has risen, though very slowly, not to say painfully from the ashes of the Imperial Federation League, was "inaugurated" yesterday at the Guildhall. The Duke of Devonshire was the principal and almost the only important speaker. He took the opportunity to defend his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, from the strictures recently passed upon him by Lord Farrer and other Cobdenites. Said his Grace, there would be general agreement with the view expressed a few months ago by Mr. Chamberlain when he said that if we intended to approach this question of Imperial unity in a practical spirit it must be approached from its commercial side. On that occasion Mr. Chamberlain did not, as had been erroneously represented, make any proposal on the subject of commercial unity; he simply suggested, as his predecessor, Lord Ripon, had done, that a plan of free trade within the Empire might be a proper subject for discussion at another Colonial conference. When the League was formed I referred to the absence of Indian names from the list of those associated with the movement. At the meeting in the City yesterday not one of the speakers is connected with or has any claim to represent India. Is it not in these circumstances rather a farce to call the new association the British Empire League? It would be more accurate if it were to style itself "the Home and Colonial League."

THE RHEA FIBRE INDUSTRY.

Dr. Morris, C.M.G., the able Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, has followed up the course of Cantor Lectures he delivered at the Society of Arts last year by giving a discourse this week at the London Instituton on the result of recent researches in commercial fibres. In the course of his lectures at the Society of Arts he spoke guardedly about the inventions of which so much has been heard of late. "There are," he said, "several machines and processes now under experiment in this country, but no public trial has been attempted owing probably to the absence of sufficient material to operate upon. It is obvious that such trials can only be properly carried on where there are large areas planted and where stems are available for continuous working." He further mentioned that the cultivation of the plants presents no difficulty. They will be pointed out, grow rapidly enough, and if highly cultivated will produce two or three or possibly more cuttings each year. The chief difficulty is in devising means for extracting the fibre from the stems cheaply and expeditiously. The next stage for treating the ribbons chemically and preparing a white "filasse" appears he, added, to be much more advanced. Dr. Morris's course of Cantor Lectures took place in the spring of 1895. On Monday evening, at the London Institution, he reported that as the result of efforts extending over 50 years, these singularly interesting fibres China grass and ramie, or as it is called in India rhea, are at last being utilised in this country in the manufacture of textile fabrics of a high order. In his historical survey he reminded the audience of the fact that these two products have hitherto been regarded as at once the most attractive and elusive of fibres, and as many persons are aware from painful experience as having not only raised the greatest expectations but led to the most lamentable failures. He gave a useful description of the two plants concerned observing that they are members of the nettle family but without stinging hairs. The China grass (*Bohmeria nivea*), a Native of China, is suitable for cultivation in warm temperate countries; while the plant known in Assam as rhea, and in the Malay Islands as ramie (*B. tenacissima*), is suitable only for tropical countries. Remunerative crops can be grown only in well-drained soils of an exceptional character, the essentials being a high and uniform temperature and a plentiful rainfall well distributed over the year. Under such conditions crops of stems weighing 15 to 20 tons per acre can be produced in the year. This quantity would yield ribands or raw fibre of the value at present prices of £8; or filasse (the finished fibre) worth about £14. The cost of the cultivation in suitable localities he estimated at £4 per acre. Our sympathies are being invited by the poor planters of West Indies whose occupation has suffered so much from the pernicious practice of foreign countries in adopting a system of bounties for their sugar industries. D. Morris makes a suggestion which may possibly bear fruit. He thinks that some parts of the West Indies would form a good field for the profitable cultivation of rhea or ramie to supplement that of sugar. On Wednesday at the mart in the city some rhea shares were sold by auction. Each lot comprised ten £1 shares in the Rhea Fibre Treatment Company and five £1 shares in the Foreign and Colonial Rhea

FIBRE TREATMENT COMPANY.

The *Times* in its city article mentions that the price realized for each of the fourteen lots was from 75 to 77. From inquiries I have made it appears that the former class of shares sold at the rate of £2 each and the latter for nearly £11 each. I am told and I mention the matter for what it may be worth that when the Rhea Fibre Treatment Company's new balance sheet is out the pound shares of that undertaking will rise to £5 if not much more. As to the others it is considered that their actual value at this moment is £200 each. There is a considerable difference between nearly £11 and £200. This, if my information is corrects may be due to the fact that the capital invested in these companies has been raised privately, and that although in a general way the public knows that measures are in progress for the development and extension of the "new industry," as the *Times* recently styled it, the exact particulars are as yet only in possession of a comparatively small number of persons.

MR. E. T. HOOLEY.

Our new millionaires have their days, they have their day and cease to be. Twelve months ago, it was Mr. "Barney" Barnato, of whose sayings and doings all the world was speaking. Now it is Mr. E. T. Hooley of Bovril fame who absorbs public attention. The dear old *Spectator* was not long ago scolding the princes of the stock market because they were such dull dogs and did not know how to make interesting gifts. One of them Mr. Hooley appears to have profited by this criticism, for his proposed present to St. Paul's Cathedral has entirely captured the public imagination and is decidedly interesting. Hitherto the metropolitan cathedral has been badly off in the matter of communion plate. Indeed its plate chest is so far that no self-respecting member of the "High Mob" would think St. Paul's worth "cracking," the whole value only being a few hundred pounds. Mr. Hooley besides being the most successful company promoter of our time, and one of the wealthiest of the many wealthy supporters of the Conservative cause is also a devoted Anglican, and to show his loyalty to the National Church, he has decided to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign by providing St. Paul's with a service of solid communion plate regardless of expense. Archdeacon Sinclair, who would not be likely to use exaggerated language, styles Mr. Hooley's offer as munificent, while the donor himself, without any affectation of that pleasing, but unprofitable virtue, modesty seems to have informed an interviewer that the plate will be the best that any church has ever received. Some people here are asking who the artist is, who will go one better than the immortal Benvenuto Cellini, but there is no really no limit to the absurdity of a certain class of persons. For some time past, it has been whispered that Mr. Hooley was concerned in a not-altogether unimportant journalistic project. It is now stated with some circumstantiality that a Syndicate, of which he is the leading spirit, has acquired, or is about to acquire, the evening *Sun*, started by Mr. T. P. O'Connor after his retirement from the *Star*, and that the popular half-penny paper is to be run in the interests of the Conservative party. The *Chronicle*, indeed, says that the purchase was completed on Wednesday, and that the *Sun* will appear under its new proprietary, with the beginning of the new year. The *Chronicle* gives currency to a further rumour to the effect that Mr. Harry Marks, M. P., Councillor and Editor of the *Financial News*, will succeed "Tay Pay" in the editorial chair. The latter will, however, it seems retain his Connexion with the *Weekly Sun*, which is not included in the sale to the conservative Syndicate. This transaction seems to remind of the poverty of the Liberal Party so for as newspapers in the capital are concerned, while the Conservatives or rather the Ministerialists have the *Times*, the *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Graphic*, and the "*Tizer*," together with the *Globe*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Echo* and *Evening News*, the poor Liberals have only two morning papers—the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Chronicle*—and after the end of this month will have only two evening journals —the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Star*. In Scotland, the Liberals are in this respect almost as bad as they are in London! but North of the Tweed Liberalism is not at the low ebb, it is in London, and its fortunes in the North do not appear to have been greatly affected by the fact that with one or two exceptions all the best Scottish journals are now Unionist in their principles. If a report that is current to-day has any foundation, Mr. Hooley and his friends have much greater journalistic aspirations than the purchase of a cheap, though brightly-conducted, evening paper. We shall probably know before this time next week what truth there is in the rumour that he wants to become the owner of a very big newspaper property. I am reminded of a story that was told just after the Pigott disclosures when there was a good deal of more or less imaginative talk about the leading journal. Sir Frederick Bramwell entered the Athenæum Club one day, and with an air of gravity informed the grave and reverend signiors assembled there that Rothschild had bought the *Times*. "Has he," they all exclaimed, "and how much has he given for it?" Sir Frederick replied : "Threepence!"

THE MOTOR CAR.

The prospectus of the British Motor Car Syndicate, Limited, is, and has been, the subject of much comment. The registered capital is a million sterling in one pound shares, which were offered to the public for £3 each. I say were, for the list opened on Monday and closed on Wednesday. The result is not definitely and accurately known. The directors are Mr. Harry J. Lawson, Mr. Herbert H. Mulliner, Mr. Thomas Humber, Prince Ranjitsinhji, Mr. Thomas Robinson, and Lord Norreys. Some people might be inclined to ask what Prince Ranjitsinhji and Lord Norreys do in this galley, the former is described as "Owner, Indian patents," and the latter as President of the Road and Path Cycling Association. The prospectus says :—"This Syndicate is sole owner of all the principal British Motor Car Master Patents of known and admitted value," a claim which as the *Times* says, it is informed, "is disputed in more than one quarter." As to the dispute the letters that have since appeared in the columns of that paper show there is no question; but the Syndicate, through their Assistant Secretary, express the opinion that they have in their hands "a gigantic monopoly nearly approaching in importance that of the railway companies of the United Kidgdom." With reference to general criticism they say :—

We are quite prepared for and, indeed, like some amount of opposition, for the whole subject is so entirely new and in advance of the times that it would, indeed, be singular if certain fold-fashioned and undoubtedly respectable people without a motor in their whole composition were not to some extent shocked. It is a novelty to find a company saying that it likes opposition. The city editor of the "Standard" referring to the extensive dealings in motor shares, on Wednesday, before there could be any allotment, says :—'One operator sold shares to-day until the price fell to 1 1-16. That accomplished he withdrew, and another individual came on the scene, by whom the price was bid up again to about 30s. All the time the market is in complete ignorance whose shares it may be dealing in. The capital of the company, as known to the market, is only £150,000, not £1,000,000, and 750,000 of the new shares belong, apparently, to one holder. Were the market and the public to be induced to sell freely by the belief that the thing is not what it should be, a 'corner' might be established against the 'bears.' Dealings, it must not be forgotten, are for the ordinary mid-monthly settlement, not for 'special' settlement."

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL AS AN AUTHOR.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal's work, "A History of Aryan Medical Science," has made a favourable impression upon the critics. The *Times* describes his Highness's achivement as scarcely less remarkable in its way than the position which Prince Ranjitsinhji has won in the world of sport. India must have marched both fast and far during late years to produce a feudatory ruler who could write such a book. But even more striking is the change which permits a Rajput chief of the highest lineage to go through the course of anatomy and physiology, which gives its distinctive value to his work."

The *Times'* reviewer dwells on the genius for classification shown by the Thakore, and declares that his present book "is not less creditable to him as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) than are the hospitals which he has established throughout his State honourable to him as a ruler." Some other important journals have made the Thakore's work the text of leading articles.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO INDIA.

The Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Astor Chanler, whose names will be familiar to many of your readers as those of ladies of great wealth and social position across the Atlantic, left London on Wednesday on a tour in the East. They will, in the first place, visit Ceylon, and then proceed to Madras; from the Southern Presidency they will travel to Bombay, afterwards going to Calcutta, and other important centres. Unlike the bulk of ladies of their distinction in America they are greatly interested in social movements, and one of the objects they have in view is to study on the spot what is being done by the National Indian Association and other agencies for the higher education of Indian women. The numerous introductions they have received from distinguished friends in England to officials and others of light and leading throughout India will, no doubt, ensure them a hearty welcome and add much to the pleasure of their trip. They are well-known in the *beau monde* of London, and during their stay here have been the guests of the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., and Mrs. Lyttleton, the former of whom is known all over the British Empire as a famous cricketer and tennis player. Sir Alexander Wilson was married on Saturday to Miss Poore, eldest daughter of Major R. Poore, and the newly-married pair left the same day for the Continent. They embark, to-day, at Marseilles in the Carthage for Bombay. As previously stated, Sir Alexander will, early in January, open the Barsi Light Railway, the construction of which has attracted so much attention in this country.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

SOCIALIST RIOT AT CARMAUX.

THE STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

GENERAL WEYLER'S ACTION.

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

THE RELIEF MEASURES.

WITH reference to the news given by the Vienna Correspondent of *The Standard* of the rejection of the French plan for the adjustment of Turkish finances, the *Journal de Geneve* draws special attention to an article in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, which rather disdainfully brushes aside the French proposal to add a Russian representative to the Commission of the Ottoman Public Debt, on the ground that the financial advantages that might accrue from that arrangement would be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice it would entail of Russia's present exceptional position at Constantinople. The Russian print gives it to be understood that Russian diplomacy has succeeded in gradually eliminating all other influences which used to have weight with the Porte or rather the Sultan. England has, it is said, entirely lost the preponderating influence which she once held; the Triple Alliance has been set aside; and the Czar is lord paramount at Yildiz Kiosk. After summarising what the *Viedomosti* says, the *Journal de Geneve* adds :—"To whom is this very plain speaking addressed? Above all, to France, who has taken the initiative of proposing a very excellent plan of financial reform, and it has been rejected at St. Petersburg simply because the policy of Russia is by no means to second or support the action of Europe, but to enforce her own will. The *Novoe Vremya*, it is to be noted, takes the same view, and even in stronger terms it tells us that the isolated action of England is a myth, while the isolated action of Russia is a practical reality. This shows we have arrived at a turn in the road."

A telegram dated Constantinople, Nov. 26, says :—At their meeting yesterday the representatives of the Powers approved the views held by the foreign Delegates on the International Commission for the reorganisation of the Cretan Gendarmery with regard to the composition of that body, which it was decided should comprise not only foreigners but also men recruited in other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

This decision was communicated to the Porte to-day, with an intimation that the foreign Delegates would leave for Canea without fail on the 1st prox., whether the Ottoman Delegates were ready or not, and would at once begin carrying out the reform.

The International Commission will hold another meeting to-day, at the Ministry of War.

The Porte has forwarded to the Embassies a Memorandum, which it has sent to the Ottoman representative abroad for communication to the Government to which they are accredited, specifying the reforms executed in Anatolia up tothe present.

THE DISTRESS IN ARMENIA.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

A Constantinople telegram of Nov. 20 says some comment has been excited in official and diplomatic circles here by a question raised by some of the smaller Powers with reference to having their respective *stationnaires* at Constantinople. Holland, Greece, and the United States of America have interest in this capital, and, at first sight, they would have a perfect right to send to the port of Constantinople a small ship of war for the use of their missions, and for the propection of the lives and property of their subjects. The great powers have, after a month's negotiations, settled the question of their right to have more than one ship here. Carefully set on foot and prolonged by Russia, the negotiation of this side issue quite put the main question out of sight. At this moment it is difficult for an important observer to comprehend why the lives and properties of Dutch, United States, and Greek Ministers and merchants should be less valuable than those of the Ambassadors and Colonies of the Six Great Powers.

The ground for the refusal to admit the despatch-boats of the smaller Powers are presumably that they are not signatories of the Treaty of Paris; but in that case they are not bound by its Clauses and stipulations. As long as the Black Sea was a Turkish lake the Dardanelles and Bosphorous were a closed waterway, under the complete authority of the territorial Power. But the Black Sea is now bounded by Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Russia, and the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire that the Straits should be closed is no longer in conformity with International law. It is, however, the principle of the Treaty of Paris. Notwithstanding which, and in the face of Europe, the Black Sea is becoming a Russian lake. On this account it is to be presumed that behind Turkey's refusal to admit the gunboats of the smaller Powers stands Russia, and no other Great Power will assist them. The Treaty of Paris, however, cannot be binding on any but the signatories thereof, and much annoyance is felt by the United States citizens and the Greeks that their Governments do not show more energy in the question, and obtain the support of the Powers friendly to them.

Russia may tear up the Clauses of the Treaty of Paris with regard to the Black Sea : she may go back on all her engagements and declarations at Berlin with regard to Batoum; but why she should consider the Black Sea as a *mare clausum* to others than to the Six Powers who help her to keep it so, and refuse the admission of the warships of the lesser Powers to the Straits is a riddle that he who runs may read. Her ships of war may pass in and out with an Irade which is always forthcoming; so may the Volunteer Fleet, practically armed cruisers, with the guns in the hold to be mounted at a moment's notice; but no one else may sail these Russian waters without incurring her displeasure. This is the real crux of the Eastern Question.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.

The representatives of the Powers yesterday raised objections at the Porte to the despatch of Saaddedin Pacha to Crete to settle relations between the Governor General and the Military Commander, which have been strained since the conflict of jurisdiction between the two officials on the occasion of the arrest of Bedri Bey for abusing the Procurator General. The Embassies declare this mission to be at variance with the terms of the Cretan Settlement, and demand Saaddedin Pacha's recall unless the Porte intends to appoint him Military Commander in place of Ibrahim Pacha. In that event they would not object to Saaddedin Pacha's departure.

At yesterday's meeting of the International Commission for the reorganisation of the gendarmery Colonel Peshkoff, the Russian delegate, declared, that he would not leave for Crete so long as the points still in suspense, including the financial arrangement for the gendarmery, remained unsettled. Colonel Peshkoff asked that this notification should be inserted in the minutes of the sitting. His action has excited considerable comment. The next sitting of the Commission will be held on Sunday.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

GENERAL WEYLER'S ACTION.

A TELEGRAM dated Madrid Nov. 29. says General Weyler has returned to the front, with the object of pushing on the operations in the Province of Pinar del Rio, so as to endeavour to oblige Macco and his bands again to fight or submit. During his short stay at Havana, General Weyler came to several important decisions. He renewed his previous severe instructions, that the rural population should bring into the Spanish lines all their maize and provisions, every kind of cattle, beasts of burden, and horses. He renewed the prohibition of work of any kind on the plantations until further orders, with a view to prevent the planters continuing to pay blackmail to insurgents to secure their mills and crops against aggression. He prohibits the export of the raw tobacco, which chiefly served to furnish the factories estabished in Florida and other American States by the Cuban refugees with the much needed raw materials for their industry.

General Weyler, before leaving Havana, devised means to keep at bay the rebels in the Central and Eastern Provinces, and ordered the authorities to increase their severity towards the people living in the Spanish lines and abetting the rebellion. He reorganised the commissariat and the hospitals, which are much crowded, as seventeen thousand six hundred and forty sick are reported, of whom only fifteen hundred are suffering from yellow fever, and the death-rate is one hundred and sixty-three per thousand in the hospitals.

General Weyler seems to expect that these measures will cause a decisive turn in the prospects of Spanish rule in Cuba before the new year. The Government is preparing to send out twenty thousand men in December, including the one thousand cavalry which General Weyler asked for, with a numerous staff of doctors and sisters of charity.

The subscribers of the Spanish Interior Loan have already paid into the Bank of Spain three hundred and thirty six millions five hundred and sixty one thousand two hundred and fifteen pesetas, out of the three hundred and seventy two millions net which that Loan was expected to produce, thus showing that the majority of the subscribers have elected to pay up the whole value of the Bonds. The Council of Ministers have requested the Ministers of Finance and the Colonies to determine how much of the proceeds of the Loan shall be reserved for the expenses of the Cuban War, and how much is to be devoted to reimbursing the most pressing part of the advance recently made by the Bank of Spain and the Spanish Treasury to the Cuban Treasury.

The rumours so frequently finding currency about Cuba should be interpreted by experience. Congress can constitutionally declare war, but it is certain that it will do no such thing, nor while Mr. Cleveland continues President will the Legislative branch of the Government usurp the Diplomatic functions of the Executive. Resolutions will be introduced into Congress and debated hotly, perhaps offensively. Nevertheless, even the adoption of these Resolutions, and the shock they will give to the Stock Exchange like that of the past week, signify nothing unless Spain acts overtly, or the Cuban situation changes. Spain would act with prudence if she remarked the popular feeling denoted by Friday's meeting, which was as crowded, influential, and enthusiastic as any meeting ever held in York. It was stated semi-officially at this meeting that if the United States Executive recognises the belligerency of the insurgent Cubans, it will be upon conditions debarring any foreign criticism, and precluding the creation of an embarrassing precedent.

A Madrid telegram says:—As the moment approaches for the meeting of the United States Congress at Washington, the Spanish Press echoes the great anxiety felt in all classes, and especially among politicians, financiers, and military men, on account of the Resolutions which Congress may pass affecting the Spanish rule in Cuba, and the declarations which President Cleveland is expected to make in his Message concerning the prolongation of the struggle between Spain and her Colony. What Spaniards most dread, and would most resent, is any suggestion for United States intervention or mediation, however mildly and amicably worded. They seem disposed to resent equally the idea that the States or any third party, even the most friendly Continental Power in Europe, should attempt to interfere to arrange an honourable compromise or peace direct between Spain and her insurgent Colony. They affect to say that the acceptance of such mediation would be a tacit recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, which they are determined to repel at any cost, even if they had to incur the risk of a conflict with the United States. The Madrid Press, and even the Ministerial journals, say Spain feels equal to the task of settling the dispute alone with her Colonies, by force of arms, if the outsiders will only keep their hands off.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.

General Weyler has proceeded to Mariel on board the Lagaspe, to resume the command in the operations against the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The Chief of General Weyler's Staff has declared that there is no truth in the report published in the United States, that the explosion of a mine laid by the insurgents had killed seven hundred and wounded sixteen hundred Spaniards under General Weyler; and he also emphatically denies that two thousand Spaniards had been killed and four thousand wounded in the Rubi Hills.

Previous to his departure for the front, General Weyler granted an interview to a representative of the Associated Press, in which he expressed himself entirely satisfied with the result of his plans in Pinar del Rio, since he had occupied the insurgents' positions without serious resistance. "I am confident," the General said, "that we shall soon restore peace in the province of Pinar del Rio, for the strategic points are in my hands; and the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara will be more easily subdued, since they are not of a mountainous nature, and the best rebel leaders in those provinces have, moreover, been killed."

General Weyler admitted that there was increased activity on the part of the insurgents in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba; but he denied that these provinces were in a state of insurrection, and he did not intend to divert his troops in that direction, as it was evident that that was the object of Gomez and Calirto Garcia who commanded the insurgents there. General Weyler expressed his belief that Mr. M'Kinley would be guided by a just and equitable policy without passion and with prudence, such as was dictated by the interests of the Americans and the cordial relations long existing between Spain and the United States. The General also declared his intention of not allowing the sugar crop to be handled before February or March, because the only resources of the rebels were derived from the planters by threats of violence, the means thus acquired being expended in the purchase of arms to be used against Spain.

Being asked if Spain would take it as an offence if the United States were to recognise the insurgents as belligerents, he replied:—"It would be strange if any act directly calculated to challenge Spain's right of sovereignty in Cuba did not evoke an explosion of popular feeling, which it would be impossible to check, excited and ardent as the public sentiment in Spain now is on the Cuban Question." In reply to the question whether he would agree to a truce, with a view to an exchange of views between himself and the Cuban leaders, General Weyler answered:—"*Non possumus*, since such a step would give them an importance which I cannot concede to them."

THE STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

The German Emperor informed himself about the Hamburg Strike during his stay at Altona and has ordered regular reports to be sent to him. The State Secretary, Herr von Boetticher, has done likewise. The Social Democratic *Vorwarts* states that the Hamburg shipowners have asked the Naval authorities at Kiel to send there about three hundred Marines to supply the place of the dockers. Broadsheets in several languages, especially English and Italian, are being kept in readiness by the strikers to be distributed among any foreign workmen that may arrive to do their work.

The Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, Legien, President of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Trades Unions in Germany, was arrested yesterday on the quay of the Packetfahrt Company, but was soon set at liberty again. Though several attempts to get hands have failed, the shipowners hope that the strike will not continue beyond this week. The number of the strikers is about twelve thousand five hundred. The *Hamburgische Correspondent* prints the following report from England:—

"The Association of British Shipowners look forward to the future with equanimity. They do not expect a general dockers' strike in all the British and Irish ports, because it would hardly be possible to choose a less favourable moment than the present. Many workmen from all parts of the country are asking daily for work, and are ready to take the place of strikers. The books are full of the addresses of men willing to work at any moment. The boast of the International Trades Union, that it can order a general British harbour blockade, would appeal in its true light as an idle threat. Since the last Dock Strike the Association has been prepared to meet all contingencies, specially by securing a supply of hands in case of strikes. The registering system has proved a great success, and whole gangs of workmen can easily be had at any moment. Moreover, thousands of dockers are out of work in England, and would be right glad to earn thirty shillings a week. Demonstrations in all the North Sea ports from Hamburg to Brest, and in all the British ports, were announced some weeks ago for the 15th inst. but only two meetings were held, both in London, and only half of the dockers present wore the Trades Unions' button. So there is little ground for apprehension in England."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* prints another of its furiously Anglophobic articles, and declares the Hamburg Strike to be a new outcome of England's well-known policy of getting others to do her work and cripple German Competition.

MEDIATION OFFERED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

The strike of the Hamburg dockers is beginning to attract the attention not only of the trading community of the sea ports, but also of the whole country. Reports are being spread that hundreds of British workmen are arriving at Hamburg to do the work of the German strikers, the *National Zeitung* definitely stating that the Grimsby steamer Oldham has brought over a large contingent. Nevertheless, the strike not only shows no signs of abatement, but has spread to districts in which such movements have hitherto been supposed to be impossible. The semi-official *Hamburgische Correspondent* states that work is now proceeding on board almost all the ships; but, according to other and much more trustworthy statements, workmen of other trades have refused to take the place of the disaffected, and in several German ports the men are making common cause with the Hamburg dockers. The prospect is decidedly gloomy, and the assertion that the strike has been got up by the British in order to hamper German commerce is hardly calculated to improve matters.

Stormy scenes occurred at a meeting of strikers' wives at Altona. Many women who were unable to get into the already overcrowded hall, in which the meeting was held, created such disturbance that the police, who were sent for from both Hamburg and Altona, were compelled to intervene with drawn swords.

THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

M. PETROFF'S RESIGNATION.

The retirement of Colonel, now Major General, Petroff from the post of Minister of War, and from active service in the Bulgarian Army, is an event in the reign of Prince Ferdinand which cannot be passed over in silence. One after another, the experienced men of Prince Alexander's time, and those in whose absolute fidelity Prince Ferdinand could trust, are leaving his service and retiring into private life, with a bitter sense of being unappreciated and unrewarded. Those who remain, with the sole exception of Dr. Stoiloff, whose turn will come next, are bound to the Prince, not by personal attachment, but by personal ambition, and will fail him in the hour of need. The Army, in particular, is losing the men whose names are surrounded by the traditions of the days of Slivnitza and Nish, and of these Major General Petroff, who was not quite twenty-five when Prince Alexander appointed him Chief of the General Staff, and who, after the war, was promoted to the rank of Major, was decidedly one of the best. At the same time he was also the most popular officer in the Army and among the few still left who had received a regular military training in the St. Petersburg Academy of the General Staff, and had seen active service in the field. He was fortunate enough to be away from Bulgaria when Prince Alexander was kidnapped, and when he returned home, shortly after Prince Ferdinand's accession, he was temporarily appointed Minister of War. Shortly afterwards he returned to his former post of Chief of the General Staff. He quarrelled with M. Stambuloff, taking the side of the Minister of War, Colonel Savoff, in a personal difference that had arisen between the latter and the then all-powerful Prime minister. In other words he supported Prince Ferdinand, who was anxious to profit by the dispute little knowing that a few years later, when he himself would be Minister, he would have a similar difference with the Prince—one arising not from service reasons, but from an eminently personal and private cause.

It is said in the Vienna papers that M. Petroff's definite retirement is prompted by his dissatisfaction with the solution of the refugee question. This may be some part of the truth, but the origin of all the differences between him and the Prince must be looked for in the fact that the ex-Minister, himself a handsome man, is married to a lady whom public opinion considers the greatest beauty in Bulgaria. The inference to be drawn is not the usual one, in this case, at least; but great beauties especially at small Courts, generally have many enemies, and the latter succeeded in causing differences between Mme. Petroff and Princess Maria Louise, towards whom the Colonel was also less just perhaps, and at any rate, less courtly, than the daughter of the Duke of Parma considered her due. It is the same story as with M. Stambuloff. Prince Ferdinand is trying to transplant French Court life of the times of the Bourbons, or, at least, of the Orleans, into Democratic Bulgaria, and the more able and meritorious the man, the less will he submit to the new manners and the new etiquette. Another generation will have to be born in Bulgaria before the ideas of the Prince in this respect can prevail, and in the meantime, trusted servants of the Dynasty are turned into antagonists. When Dr. Stoiloff has gone the way of Panitza, or Stambuloff, or Natchevitch, or Petroff, there will be courtiers enough in Sofia, but none able or willing to save the Throne when in danger or the independence of Bulgaria when impaired.

For the moment Dr. Stoiloff is still in favour, and the electoral victory he has scored will keep him in power for a while, though, according to those who know all the circumstances, not for very long. No analysis of the results has yet been made, and it cannot be said at present whether Dr. Stoiloff has succeeded in making himself independent of the Unionists whom he wishes to remove from the Cabinet and eliminate from the majority in the Sobranye. He himself has been elected twice—namely, in Sofia, by an enormous majority, and in Philippopolis, the stronghold of the Unionists—and the victory has cost only a few lives. At Zaribrod, on the frontier toward Servia, several persons were about dead during a riot, and in Sofia itself there was an ugly-looking demonstration in front of the Palace, which the Bulgarian official Telegraphic Agency endeavours to represent as a quite harmless affair. All the other Ministers have been elected, and none of the Opposition Leaders has obtained a seat—in fact, the whole Opposition together will not number more than one fifth of the House. The number of Unionists returned is not mentioned, as they are not included in the Opposition.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

THE Chamber reassembled at Rome, November 20. After the usual formalities, the Prime Minister, the Marquis di Rudini, rose, and said the first project he had to submit for consideration of the Chamber was a proposal for a grant of one million francs per annum to the Prince of Naples; but he had the honour to add that the King, not wishing to increase in any way the public burdens, had announced his intention of repaying annually to the Treasury from his Civil List whatever sum the Chamber should decide to grant his son. This announcement was received with great applause, which completely drowned some interjections from the Extreme Left, whence there had been some attempt at interruption in the early part of the Minister's speech.

Signor Visconti Venosta presented the Franco Italo-Tunisian Commercial Treaty, and recommended the appointment of a permanent Commission for studying similar documents. Despatch must be used in the present case, as the Treaty must be signed before the end of December.

Much interest was excited in the tribune devoted to the press by the presence of the editor and the proprietor of the leading Japanese newspaper, M. Y. Fukai and M. Tokutomi. The paper, Kokumin Shibun, which signifies "The Nation," is published at Tokio. These gentlemen, who speak excellent English, are making the tour of Europe.

Major General Count Luchino Dal Verme, former Under Secretary of State for War in the Ricotti Ministry, brought forward his interpellation, and asked the Government for information in regard to the colony of Erythræa. The speaker expressed approval of the conclusion of peace with Abyssinia, and declared that it would be expedient to act with firmness and good faith in the future, so as to have no futher difficulty with Abyssinia. For this reason it was necessary to cede to Abyssinia, for adequate compensation, a strip of territory which was useless to Italy (murmurs). The honour of the Italian flag had never been held so high as in the fierce battles of Dogali and at Kassala, in defeat as well as in success.

SOCIALIST RIOT AT CARMAUX.

UNDER the pretext of giving an account of the manner in which he has accomplished his mandate, M. Jaures, accompanied by a number of Socialist Deputies, went to Carmaux on the 29th November to hold a meeting. The Prefect of the Tarn, who had received instructions from the Minister of the Interior for the maintenance of public order, was at Carmaux before the arrival of M. Jaures. The Socialist leader was accompanied by the Socialist Deputies, MM. Millerand, Viviant, Pelletan, Deville, Chauvin, Chauviere, Sembat, and Dejeante. Immediately they were seen alighting from the train they were greeted with hisses, which redoubled on their leaving the station. M. Jaures and his friends, escorted by the Socialist glassblowers from Albi, started in procession to the meeting hall: but before they had traversed the Avenue de la Gare they were pelted. The gendarmes and Dragoons did their best to protect them from the attacks of the crowd, which shouted, in the peculiar dialect of the country, "Duck him!" "Drown him!" The gendarmes following the Socialist procession were themselves followed by the members of the Carmaux Republican Club, singing the "Marseillaise."

After taking *dejeuner* at the Socialist Club, M. Jaures and the Deputies opened the meeting in the large hall of the Syndical Chamber, a quarter of an hour before M. Calvignac, the working miner, who was formely Mayor of Carmaux, was arrested for assaulting M. Chatard, junior, who was trying to gain admittance to the meeting. When M. Jaures appeared on the platform he was hooted by the Republicans. During a quarter of an hour the hooting and hissing continued, and was followed by the storming of the platform, blows being freely exchanged. M. Orsino, the Police Commissary, summoned the gendarmes to clear the hall, which was evacuated by the Republicans, singing the "Marseillaise." M. Jaures and his friends had to leave, escorted and protected by the troops.

THE ARREST OF A DEPUTY.

The arrest of M. Chauvin, the Socialist Deputy, who was, when elected member of the Chamber, carrying on the business of hairdresser and barber at Asnieres, was the most important incident of the disturbances which took place yesterday at Carmaux. While seeking to enter the hall where M. Jaures was to speak, M. Chauvin did not content himself with brandishing his walking stick. That weapon, which is said to have been heavily loaded, was, however seized by a gendarme, who would have also arrested the Socialist Deputy had M. Chauvin not run away. Two hours later the gendarme was surprised at M. Chauvin coming and demanding the return of his stick. The gendarme considered it his duty to arrest him, and he was kept in prison all last night.

M. Jourde, the Socialist Deputy for Bordeaux, brought the matter before Parliament. He argued that the only circumstance under which a Deputy could be arrested was when he was caught in the commission of an offence, which was not the case with M. Chauvin. It was the duty of the Chamber to defend its prerogatives by demanding the immediate release of M. Chauvin.

M. Brisson, who presided, said he had not examined the case of M. Chauvin, so that he could not say whether he was arrested while committing an offence. But, in any case, M. Chauvin's arrest should have been notified to the Chamber, to which Assembly a demand for prosecution should be submitted.

M. Darlan, the Minister of Justice, replied that the question would be decided that afternoon by the Judge of the Correctional Police court of Albi. If the Chamber, exercising its right demanded the immediate release of M. Chauvin the Government would not oppose it. M. Darlan did not however agree with M. Brisson in considering that after a Deputy had been arrested while committing an offence it was requisite to apply to the Chamber for authorisation to try him.

The Chamber by two hundred and ninety three votes against seventy nine adopted M. Jourde's motion for the immediate release of M. Chauvin.

M. Jaures has issued an address to his electors, in which he says the disturbances were organised by the proprietors of the Carmaux Glass Works and Mines. On their side MM. Camille Pelletan, Millerand, Soulie, and Rocher, the Socialist Deputies who accompanied M. Jaures against what they call the illegal disposal of the meeting assembled to listen to M. Jaures.

M. Chauvin was this afternoon being tried by the Correctional Police-court of Albi, when M. Millerand who had been instructed to defend him, received a telegram from M. Gerault Richard, informing him of the Chamber having adopted the Motion proposed by M. Jourde demanding the immediate liberation of the Prisoner. M. Millerand read the despatch to the Court, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned to enable the Magistrate to obtain confirmation of the news.

M. Chauvin, the Socialist Deputy, was released in the evening.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

PRESIDENT KRUGER was entertained at Pretoria on Nov. 28, at a public banquet and, in reply to the toast of the evening, his Honour made an official declaration regarding the policy of the Government

"Many rumours," said the President, "have been going about recently detrimental and damaging to the State, and the idea of trouble in prospect has been published broadcast, Dingaan's-day being fixed as the date when it was stated the Convention would be broken. What Convention is to be broken? The London Convention gave us every assurance of our independence, and Heaven itself cannot move it. If a change in that Convention is desirable, I will see that it is brought about in a Constitutional manner. Our motto is not to break Conventions or Treaties, but to uphold them"

Referring to the indemnity claim, President Kruger said:—"The delay arose because I wished to be fair, and did not want to demand a sum that was not fair. We are now carefully arriving at the exact expense. We must act straightforwardly. I believe that when we send in our claim, which will not be too big, it will be paid; nor do I doubt but that the British Government will meet our just demand fairly." The speaker then went on to say, "Our policy has been never to act on the aggressive, but on the defensive; in our case right is might."

Referring to the laws passed during the Session, President Kruger said:—"People seem to think that they were drawn up to cause trouble. Nothing of the kind. The idea is to prevent troubles and contribute to the protection and safety not only of burghers, but of those strangers who come into the country, so that they may feel safe as long as they conform to the laws of the land. People who are prophesying trouble are looking through blurred glasses. If they only opened their eyes they would find all clear ahead, and that the rumours spread were only for speculative purposes."

President Kruger ridiculed the idea of an invasion by the Republic of the territory of the Chartered Company. Speaking of the mining industry, he said:—"It is our duty, each one, to foster it, because the more it flourishes the more the State will flourish. The Raad is doing its best to assist the mines and other industries as much as possible."

Throughout his speech President Kruger was frequently applauded.

THE RISING IN RHODESSA.

RETURN OF MR. RHODES.

A TELEGRAM dated Salisbury, Nov: 24 says:—The laager which was formed here on the outbreak of the Mashona rebellion is being broken up. Sir Frederick Carrington says that the war is over, and that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as the police force is at work.

Major Jenner has held an Indaba with the Chiefs at Kinzi's kraal. The Indunas were invested with full authority. Kinzi denied all knowledge of the murders alleged to have been committed in his country, and expressed a wish for peace. He complained bitterly of the conduct of the native police. The Chief promised to send men to assist in building forts in the district, but said he had no authority over some of his men. He demurred to the proposal to disarm the natives. The ceremony of presentation of a spade as a symbol of peace was finally gone through.

The troops are to be disbanded on the 12th of December. The conclusion of peace, which is regarded as merely a patched-up affair, is not approved here.

Captain Ferreira has been acquitted of the charge of shooting native women when he was in command at Enkelsdoorn.

With the approval of the Chamber of Mines, gentlemen are proceeding to England to act as a Home Committee and to represent the Chamber before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the administration of the Chartered Company.

Rhodes and Sir Charles Metcalfe left Salisbury next day. Their sudden and almost secret departure caused a bad impression.

Major Jenner has returned to Chiquaquas.

The natives charged with the murder of Mr. Edwards and the brothers West have been committed for trial. The natives have informed the Native Commissioner at Gwelo that Mkwati, one of Mlimo's prophets, intends sending an impi to murder those who have surrendered.

REPORT FROM EARL GREY.

The Board of Directors of the British South Africa Company have received the following letter from Earl Grey, who, however, desires that it shall not be considered a formal report:—

"Government House, Bulawayo, Oct. 16.

"The Secretary British South Africa Company, 15, St. Swithin's-lane London, E.C.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that with the Indaba on Tuesday the war, which, so far as Matabeleland is concerned, has for some time been suspended, has now been brought to a close, and the only enemy we have to fight is hunger. The announcement of the intention of the Company to appoint such Indunas as might prove themselves to be loyal to its government and deserving of trust to positions of authority was received by all the Chiefs and headmen at the Indaba with loud expressions of gratitude. It is quite evident that their great want is some head to whom they can make known their grievances, and go to for counsel and guidance. By restoring, as far as we can, to the Indunas the authority which they had in Lobengula's time, and which, since his overthrow, they have lacked we have taken the best means open to us to secure the contentment of the natives and the continuance of peace. We propose to give to the big Chiefs, when they have proved themselves worthy of trust, a salary of five pounds a month and a horse; to restore as far as possible the tribal divisions which existed in Lobengula's time; and to make the boundaries of the Native Commissioners' districts co-terminous with the tribal areas. The Indunas will then be responsible to the Government for the conduct of their people, and the native Commissioners will be the medium in each district between the Indunas and the Government.

"It is premature, at the present time, to lay down any rules for collection of Hut Tax or supply of labour, &c., but I think the adoption of this principle of supporting the authority of the Indunas, and so making it to their interest to be loyal to the Government, is the best way both to secure a considerable revenue in the future, in the shape of Hut Tax, and to obtain a fair supply of labour for the mines. It will be the duty of the Native Commissioners to act as the medium, not only between the Government and the natives, but between the employers of labour and the Indunas; and they will have to see that the wages are punctually paid, and that the boys supplied by the Indunas receive fair treatment from their employers. . . . .

"The reports that are coming into Bulawayo show that the destitution among the natives is already very great, and likely to become very severe before the end of the year. I am advised that after the 1st day of January the natives will be able to pick up a living by feeding on the early fruits which grow after rains. The pinch will be between now and that date. To meet the requirements of the natives, which I had foreseen would be considerable, in spite of many assurances to the contrary, I will have enough food to enable me to feed nearly forty thousand natives at the rate of one pound a day for three months. The advanced portion of that food ought to have been in Bulawayo by this time; but, owing to the delays which have been caused by the inability of the Cape Government Railway to supply sufficient locomotives to enable the supplies to be forwarded with sufficient despatch to the railhead, the arrival of those supplies will be delayed by about three weeks. In a fortnight's time we shall be all right, and in a position to meet the most pressing requirements; but at the present moment, and until the arrival of the supplies now on the road, we have no corn to spare. Perhaps this is just as well, for if we commence to meet demands for assistance too readily we may do more harm than good. I cannot speak too highly of

THE IMMENSE SERVICES RENDERED BY MR. RHODES

in connection with his negociations in the Matoppos. With infinite patience and characteristic tenacity of purpose, he has sat down at the base of the Matoppos in a camp unprotected by a single bayonet, which could have been perfectly well rushed any night during the last six weeks by the rebels, with absolute safety to themselves. It was entirely due to the confidence which this action on his part inspired in the minds of the rebels, who were very suspicious and alarmed as to the treatment they would receive if they surrendered, that they were at length induced to go out from the hills on to the flats. In this work he has been most ably assisted by Mr. Colenbrander, whose manner with the natives is perfect.

"Reverting to the question of food supplies, we have enough food on the road to keep a fighting force of three thousand men, with three thousand animals, for six months. In addition, the private traders have meal sufficient for a civil population of one thousand, eight hundred people for six months. If we can reduce the fighting force to seven hundred, and provision be made in order to ensure this force of seven hundred being kept in a condition of efficiency for fifteen hundred mouths and fifteen hundred animals, so that ample margin may be allowed for deterioration, waste, breakdown of transport, unexpected number of camp followers, which African experience suggests should be made allowance for, and other unforeseen circumstances, then we shall have a surplus of six months' ration for fifteen hundred men at three pounds a day—four thousand five hundred pounds; and six months's rations for fifteen hundred horses at six pounds a day—nine thousand pounds; total, thirteen thousand five hundred, or enough to feed a population of this number at the rate of one pound a day for six months, or twenty-seven thousand natives for three months. I have also ordered a million pounds of mealies, for which Mr. Rhodes has undertaken to pay, should the Company not endorse my action. This order was given at a time when there appeared no likelihood of getting the Imperial contingent of four hundred Hussars and Mounted Infantry out of the country. This million will feed between five thousand and six thousand at one pound a day for six months, or twice that number for three months. Thus we have, on the most conservative estimate, after discounting freely for all disappointments, enough food to feed nearly forty thousand natives for three months. I do not think the remarkable character of the fact which the Company has performed in.

CARRYING ON A WAR FOR SIX MONTHS,

five hundred and eighty-seven miles away from the rail head, and keeping in a state of efficiency a fighting force of three thousand men and three thousand animals, and storing, in addition, supplies to feed forty thousand natives for three months, has been properly appreciated by the British public. I do not think they realise that this achievement is even more difficult than the task would be of keeping a big civil population in comfort, and an army of three thousands in a state of efficiency for six months at John O'Groat's House by means of supplies brought from Land's End, and of getting up the supplies required for six months ahead when transport could not be relied upon, without a cart-horse to be obtained in the country, and without a single feed of grain to be obtained on the road for the imported mules, which had to drag the supplies over this long line of road. Considering the heavy nature of the task, I do not think the expenditure we have incurred would be thought excessive. I am afraid the compensation will amount to more than we anticipated. The

NUMBER OF CLAIMS IS ENORMOUS

and many, I fear, are fraudulent, but the broad results of this policy of giving compensation for direct losses sustained during the war are most satisfactory. The quick payment of the awards has enabled the people to hold to their property and to go down to the Colony and by trans port of their own, which has been a decided help to the country. Good judges estimate that four-fifths of the money that we have granted has come back into the country. Of course, there will be a few disappointed men who will go home and give loud expression to their disappointments; but the vast majority of people are, I think, extremely satisfied with the conduct of the Government; they appreciate its liberality highly; those who go away only do so for a time, nearly every man announcing his determination to return.

"Certainly, the way in which prices have been maintained for farm and town stands is most surprising. One of the shrewdest merchants in Bulawayo in the early part of this year, after the rinderpest had broken out, but before the rebellion had started, realised all his assets in the expectation and intention of repurchasing them at a reduced figure later on in the year. He has been watching for his opportunity, which has never come; and if he were to buy back now the properties which he sold in March, he would have to give at least ten per cent more than he received. . . .

It is most satisfactory to note the absolute confidence of the older inhabitants of this country in its future; but the large unmber of Rhodesians in London at the present time will have enabled you to hear at first hand what their opinion is as to the great future which awaits this country.

"Mr. Rhodes left for Salisbury on Wednesday, the day after the Indaba in the Matoppo Hills. He has gone to pacify the discontent which exists at Salisbury owing to the slow progress of the railway from Beira. I hope to be able to follow Mr. Rhodes either to-day or to-morrow, but that depends upon replies we may receive to telegrams I have sent to the High Commissioner. Captain Lawley, who has given me invaluable assistance and is proving more and more useful every day, will represent me here during my absence.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

IT is conspicuously announced in the papers that Count de Montebello, who has just returned to Paris from St. Petersburg, entertained at luncheon the Grand Duke Alexis, M. Hanotaux, Admirals Gervais and Duperre, and his brother, M. Adrien de Montebello, the Deputy. This dejeuner is probably meant to convey the impression that there is no foundation, in the reports current of Count de Montebello having sustained a check in the negotiations he went to St Petersburg to carry through. Circumstances appear however, to indicate that the reports have a substratum of fact. Thus with reference to the statement of M. Hanotaux in the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st inst., a statement which has given great dissatisfaction in Paris, it is asserted that the real reason for the Minister's reticence was not lest his revelation as to the true nature of the Franco-Russian understanding should alarm Europe, but his reluctance to cause too keen a feeling of disappointment in his hearers.

So far from encouraging the hope of an eventual restoration of the lost provinces, Russia is said to have made it known distinctly that she strongly deprecated such an undertaking. It is further stated that Count de Montebello's efforts to induce the Russian Government to alter its attitude respecting the Armenian Question has met with a courteous, but very firm refusal. Russia declined to resort to coercive measures in order to enforce the advice tendered by herself in common with the other Powers. The efforts of M. de Montebello to obtain the assent of Russia to the scheme of financial reform propounded by France for the benefit of Turkey, are asserted to have met with no better success. On the other hand, the French Ambassador is said to have been assured that, in any negotiations that might eventually be initiated respecting the Egyptian Question, the French Government could rely on Russia's moral support.

THE FLOODS IN GREECE.

The exceptionally heavy rains throughout Greece have caused widespread and disastrous floods. In the Piræus and the neighbourhood many lives have been lost, a score of houses swept away, and considerable damage done to cattle and property, while communications are seriously interrupted. Only the oldest inhabitants can remember any equally severe visitation of the kind. The sufferers are being largely relieved by Government and private charity.

The sailors of the foreign warships at the Piræus were busy all night assisting in the work of rescue. The tents which were provided for the use of the Armenian refugees have been swept away, and great distress prevails

More than thirty persons have perished at the Piræus, the low-lying quarters of the port having been flooded throughout a great extent. While the bluejackets from the French and Russian warships assisted the Greek seamen in the work of the rescue in the flooded streets, the search light of the French cruiser Bugeaud was directed upon the town to help them in their task. Several bodies have been found. In Athens itself the victims number seventy.

The Piræus has suffered most in material damage, the loss in property being very great. The Ilissos and Kephissos Rivers have become raging torrents, carrying destruction with them, and objects of every description are borne along on their swollen waters.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on Saturday, 19th inst., per s. s. Imperator, of the Austrian Lloyds S. N. C., Captain G. Nicolich.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, AND BRINDISI.

Batten, Lieut-Col A C
Berlinger, Mr and Mrs O
Behramjee, Mr
Boland, Rev J
Carpenter, Mr and Mrs
Cholnoky, Mr
Christmann, Mr and 7 friends
Clerk, Col, Equerry to H R H the Princess Henry of Battenberg
Callestus, Rev
Clerk, Mr
Colombe, Mr C
Carbone, Mr L
Denso, Mr M
Diedrich, Mr H
Eldenbeuz, Revd H
Fraser, Mr L
Forstmann, Mr C
Graham, Mr and Mrs W F
Grey, Mr and Mrs
Hunt, Capt and Mrs E
Hunter, Mrs and Miss J T
Hohn, Rev R
Mayer, Dr
Peter, Rev and Mrs G
Post, Mr N
Pucher, Mr
Pressi, Mr R
Passutti, Mr F
Rath, Revd
Schjorring, Capt and 6 friends
Sutter, Dr E and Mrs N
Steiner, Mr J
St Gear, Mr O
Sutter, Mrs and two infants
Tanera, Capt
Tellemann, Mrs Von
Valentinis, Count
Wulow, Mr J

FROM SUEZ.

Damala, Mr J
Drossos, Mr J
Eliopulo, Mr and Mrs
Petrocochino, Mr and Mrs D P, and infant

FROM PORT SAID.

Berzenroic de Szillas, Consul General
Jardine, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Johnremg

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ON Saturday afternoon began the second extra meeting of the season. The racing was of a moderate description and the stands were not well patronized by the public, an unfortunate occurrence did much to spoil the harmony of the afternoon. In the Colonials, after the race was run, an objection was lodged against all the horses running with the exception of Napoleon and Lolah, and the rest of the field were disqualified, these two abovenamed being placed first and second. It was the cause of much dissatisfaction and we hope that the executive will see their way to arrange that a recurrence of the anomaly should not arise in any future meeting. It is quite possible to guard against it, and the public, after all, are the chief sufferers. By-the-by why were the numbers hoisted first and the objection board later? Several backers tore up their tickets when the numbers went up. The absence of any music, too, was unfortunate as it might have soothed our savage breasts, but there was a rumour that the band that was advertized to play had got the plague scare and run away to their country. The best race of the day was the Galloway Cup, when Kava Kib made a game fight of it with Solicitor, being only defeated by half-a-length after a real ding, dong finish. The Desert Stakes was a bit of an upset, as Marshall carried the public money, but fell down before Kava Kib. The heroes of the day were Aga Shah and Ebrahim, who divided the honors between them faily equally, though the professional had slightly the better of the G. R.:—

FIRST RACE.—"Midget Stakes."—Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arab ponies, landed since 1st August 1896. Weight—13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs. W. I.

Mr Artin Essayie's ch a p Creditor, 10st, Ebrahim	1
Mr S A W's ch a p Hilel, 10st 4lb, Aga S Shah	2
Mr Pallonji Hormasji's ch a p Dover, 10st 7lb, Dr Creagh	3

Time 42½ secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Creditor; 2 to 1 against Hilel, 3 to 1 against Dover.

The Totalisator paid for Re. 1, Rs. 1-8. Aga S. Shah led on sufferance to the turn when Ebrahim shaking up Collector, came away, and won easily hard, held by three lengths, Dover whipping in ten lengths in the rear of Hilel.

SECOND RACE.—"Lilliputs"—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all ponies that have not won a race, value Rs. 500. Weight, English, and Colonials; 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs. Arabs 13-2 to carry 10st. 4lbs.; country breds 13-2 to carry 10st., W.I. Penalties Winners: once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Allowances. Ponies landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 5lbs., Maidens 4lbs., ponies that have never won Rs. 90 4lbs., accumulative.

Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saife's g a p Anaiza, 9st 13lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Fahad bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 9st 5lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Mr MacGregor's br a p Bantam, 9st 8lb, Mr Dillon	3
Mr J B's g a p, Hiujas 9st 10lb, Jakoo	0
Mr. Ahmed M. Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 10st., Heeroo	0
Mr, Musjid Moshen's ch a p Gold Finder, 9st. 4lb, Soda	0

Time—1min. 10secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Anaiza; 3 to 1 against Hiujas and Kazalan; 4 to 1 against Liverpool; and Bantam, 5 to against Gold Finder.

The Totalisator paid for Re. 1 Re. 1-8.

A bit of time was wasted at the post by Hiujas and Bantam, playing up, when they did start, Liverpool took the lead for the first furlong, Anaiza and Kazalan lying back, Bantam, half-way shewed up prominently. This order was maintained to the bend, when Kazalan came through the field with Anaiza in close attendance. In the straight Anaiza came away and won comfortably from Kazalan by a length. Bantam being third, two lengths behind.

THIRD RACE.—The "Desert Stakes."—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 199. For Arabs and Galloway of other classes that have not won a race; value Rs. 500. Weight—Arabs, W. A. raised 21lbs, English and Australian Galloways, 14 hands to carry 10st 10lb; Country-breds, 14 hands to carry 9st 10lbs., Arab Galloways allowed 7lbs. W. I. Penalties. Winners.—once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftner 10lbs. Allowances. Horses landed since August 1st, 1896, 10lbs. Maidens 4lbs.; horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Kava Kib, 8st 12lb, Heeroo	1
Mr Mahomed Ali Tharia Topan's b a gal Marshall, 9st 8lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr Fahad bin Saife's b ch geld Random, 10st, Native	3
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire, 8st 11lb, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Abdul Moshin bin Ahmed's ch a h Kingcraft, 10st 3lb Karim	0

Time—1 min. 55 1-5 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Marshall; 3 to 1 against Kava Xib; 4 to 1 against Squire; 6 to 1 against Kingcraft and Random.

The Totalisator paid for Re. 1 Rs. 6.

From a good start the whole field ran in a cluster for the first half mile, Kava Kib then forged a head and Kingcraft was done with; Marshall at the turn came up second, and in the straight tried hard to get on terms with the leader, but Kava Kib kept away and won easily hard held by a couple of lengths, a similar distance, separating Marshall and Random.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Colonials." Distance five furlongs. Rs. 199. For all horses that have not won a race value Rs. 500. Weight—For age and class raised 2st. Penalties, Winners of Rs. 180; once, 4lb; twice, 7lbs; oftner, 10lbs. Allowances. Horses landed since August 1st, 1896, allowed 1st., Maidens, 4lbs, horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs, Accumulative.

Capt Hon H Heneage's br aus geld, Napolean 11st 4lbs, Owner	1
Capt Young's ch cb m Lolah, 9st 8lb, Major Mercer	2
Aga S Shah's b e f Sampler, 10st 4lbs, Aga S Shah	0*
Mr S A W's b w geld, Jolly Boat, 10st 7lb, Shunke	0*
Mr Dinshaw Vakil's ch w m Grace Darling, 10st 6lbs, Dearmody	0*

Time—1min 6¼secs. * Disqualified.

Betting; 3 to 1 on Sampler; 2 to 1 against Jolly Boat; 3 to 1 against Napolean, Lolah, and Grace Darling.

This was a regular frost as an objection was odged against all the horses bar Napolean and Lolah for wrong weight. A good start was made, Jolly Boat cutting out the work at once, the favorite lying last, with Lolah, At the turn, Sampler took command, and when in the straight, passed Jolly Boat, who gamely responded to a call from his jockey but could not get up, the filly winning by ¾ of a length. Napoleon came with a rare bat, at the end and ran with third place both Lolah and Grace Darling being eased up, the former being last.

5TH RACE.—"Galloway Cup." Distance—6 furlongs Rs. 199. For Arabs and Galloways, 13-3, and under that have not won a race value Rs. 500. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances; Galloways landed since August 1st, 1896, allowed 10lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs; Galloways that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor, 10st 5lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Kava Kib, 10st 3lbs, Heeroo	2
Mr Townsend's b a geld Sanam, 10st 11lbs, Newman	3
Mr Lidbetter's g a p Hornby, 10st 2lbs, Dr Creagh	0
Mr J B's g a gal Souter, 9st 13lbs, Jakoo	0
Capt Levett's ch a g d Sprite, 9st 13lbs, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Aboo Hussein's g a gal Sachim, 9st 13lbs, A Rahman	0
Capt Walton's ch a gal Old Gold, 9st 10lbs, Mr C Gray	0

Time—1 min. 20 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Solicitor; 3 to 1 against Kava Kit; 5 to 1 against Sprite; 6 to 1 against Hornby, Souter, Sachim, Sanam, and Old Gold.

The Totalisator paid for Re. 1 Rs. 2.

A lot of time was cut to waste at the start as the machine was out of gear. They were got off to a straggling start in which Solicitor had a long lead, when a third of the distance had been traversed; Kava Kil joined the leader, and in this order they ran to the bend, Kava Kib gamely fought it out with the favourite, but Ebrahim squeezed his mount home half-a-length a-head Sanam finishing third, four lengths behind Kava Kib.

MR. WADIA AND DR. BLANEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"I am sorry my remarks at last Thursday's meeting have been understood by Dr. Blaney as a charge made against the Famine Fund Committee of 1876, of which he was chairman. Nothing was further from my thoughts. Dr. Blaney will perceive that even in the para. he quotes no mention is made of any committee, but of individual citizens, who came to the aid of those in want. I was well aware of the good work done by the late Mr. Morarji Gokuldas, and my friend, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, the latter, I am glad to say, is again at Sholapore, and is taking an active part in the measures for relief. My suggestion was with a view to indicate how important it was that due care should be taken in organising the channels through which relief ought to be given, and in this Dr. Blaney's letter will be of use.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 19. NOWROJEE N. WADIA.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Harbour by the Port Trustees took place on Saturday afternoon last. At 12-30 p.m. the Port Trustees and their guests, among whom was Lieut.-General Nairne, Commander of the Bombay Forces, left Ballard Pier in Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s favorite steam ship Rajapuri, and proceeded direct to the Light Vessel, which was visited by some of the Trustees and their guests. Thence the steamer proceeded to Kennery, luncheon being provided on the way in admirable style by the excellent caterer, Mr. W. B. Green, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. An hour's stay was made at Kennery, where the guests enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, small groups visiting different places of interest. At 6 p.m., the Rajapuri returned to Ballard Pier, the guests feeling thankful to the Trustees for a most pleasant outing in the harbour. The menu-card, artistically printed in colours by Mr. Ravi Varma, with a design of the Kennery light-house, was a very attractive one. The Board of Trustees, it may be mentioned, is composed at present as follows:—Mr. W. C. Hughes, chairman, and the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. R. G. Currie, L. R. W. Forrest, Fazalbhoy Visram, Captain Hext, C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Dr. J. Pollen, and Messrs. S. M. Moses, I. M. Shields, P. C. H. Snow, Vijbucandas Atmaram, and J. Willcocks. The shipping in the port during 1895-96 was 29,68,785 tonnage, and the revenue of the Trust was Rs. 49,15,588, the total value of the trade being Rs. 9,02,83,393. Among those who had accepted visitations, almost all of whom were present, were:—Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Abdula Hoosein, K. Bennett, J. P. Baird, M. Beermann, Captain E. C. Barboro, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., W. M. Bell, J. W. Brown, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Dr. Bernomer, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Bhugwandas Waljee, Bhanjee Kalidas, R. G. Currie, E. W. Campbell, G. Cotton, G. G. Charles, Major Comfort, Messrs. H. Chalmers, Cumroodin Amirudin, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Captain A. C. Clark, Messrs. W. Crowder, Chubildas Laloobhoy, F. G. Dumayne, Damodardas Tapidas, Dharamsey Soonderdas, Damodar Premjee, Damodar Khetsey, C. W. Freeze, C. H. B. Forbes, L. R. W. Forrest, F. Frazer, Fazulbhoy Visram, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, C. G. Giro, G. Geary, D. H. Glade, Gocuidas Bhanjee, J. Hand, F. Hyer, Dr. W. M. Haffkine, Dr. E. H. Hankin, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, Hasanbhoy Visram, C. Henriot, H. L. Hargrave, Captain Hext, C. I. E., Major Hickson, Messrs. Harjivan Soonderjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Mr. Nigel Jones, Surgeon-Captain E. Jennings, Captain Jephson, s. s. Mirzapore, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, E. W. Keily, Khimjee J. Naranjee, E. T. Lawrence, R. L. Lees, F. A. Little, Laljee Chapsee, Lakhamsey Napoo, Lakhmidas Bhimjee, Captain J. W. Livingstone, Messrs. J. K. Moir, T. H. Moore, W. M. Macaulay, N. A. F. Moos, P. G. Messent, J. B. Murzban, S. Moses, Major Mercer, Messrs. J. Marshall, Madhowjee Dwarkadas, Captain Macpherson, s. s. Clan Graham, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., his Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, Captain W. Newell, Mr. B. Nicholson, the Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, Messrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, J. Pilinski, Captain W. F. Potts, Mr. T. W. Pearson, Dr. J. Pollen, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, P. Rousset, P. R. Reynolds, C. H. J. Rustomjee, Runsordas Morarjee, Ramdas Bhanjee, Ramdas Dossa, G. Prior de Saone, Silas E. Sasson, A. F. Simpson, I. M. Shields, E. Scarpa, J. W. Smith, J. H. Sleigh, J. E. Sassoon, W. N. Shilstone, E. M. Slater, F. D. Stranack, J. Sanders-Slater, W. W. Squires, J. Spinner, P. C. H. Snow, A. W. Seabrooke, Shamjee Gordhandas, G. H. Townsend, Senhor Vincent N. Tavares, Commander G. Wilson, Messrs. S. L. Wyatt, J. F. Walke, Surgeon Lt.-Col. Weir, Captain Worcester, Messrs. E. G. Vonillemont and F. Yatsin.

Very appropriate to a voyage to Kennery by the Port Trustees and their guests was a large bacteriological map of the Harbour of Bombay giving the results of more than two hundred tests of the water taken at as many different points to establish the condition sanitary or otherwise of that beautiful inland sea. Dr. Jennings, who has been for some time past officiating for Surgeon-Major Macartie as Port Medical Officer, found time for this laborious investigation, while the introduction of the new regulations for pilgrim and other shipping added considerably to the heavy duties falling on the holder of that arduous office. The result of the inquiry is eminently satisfactory, and under present circumstances reassuring, inasmuch as it sets at rest any uneasiness as to the possible danger to the public health arising in the harbour. It is found that the situation of Bombay, nearly midway, between the head of the harbour and the junction with the sea, near the islands of Hennery Kennery, prevents any accumulation of noxious matters in the waters near the city, which are swept away and purified by the action of the current and tides. The number of bacilli in a cubic centimetre—rather less than a teaspoonful—varies at different points along the side of the harbour near the city, off the Frere Bunder, and the adjacent parts the number is a few hundred only. Outside the great dock the quantity increases to a couple of thousand, a mere bagatelle to what may be found in the hold of one of the large buggalows lying at anchor. Near the Carnac Bunder, from which a stream of what must be regarded as sewage, though it is generally supposed that the outflow near that spot has been stopped, raised the number of bacilli in the small teaspoonful of water to 900,000. But the same quantity of bilge water close by gave 5,400,000 bacilli. Off the Yacht Club the bacilli were scarcely worth counting in comparison—a few miserable hundreds. Taking a straight line from the Apollo Bunder across the harbour the bacilli fall away to less than a hundred, to less than fifty, to scarcely anything at all. Were it not for the admixture of salt that vast mass of water would be potable and the millions spent on Tansa and the other lakes might have been saved. In other directions up the harbour the bacilli diminish in numbers a few hundred yards from the shore. In the neighbourhood of large steamers—and we are sorry to say, her Majesty's ships are no exception—the bacilli increase considerably, though they never rise to the millions that are found in the bilge water of the unaspiring buggalows.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. GATACRE, C. B., is permitted to reside out of India on vacating Command of the Poona District.

LIEUTENANTS HULSE, 5th Lancers, and J. Mather, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, are awarded the "Officers" Certificate of Musketry.

THE following officers have been awarded "Extra" Certificates of Musketry on the conclusion of the class held at Pachmarhi; being placed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—Lieutenants H. Riddell, A. Lindsay, F. Dunsford, Staff Corps; Captain H. Davey, 18th Hussars; Lieutenants E. Knox, Norfolk Regiment; L. Maxwell, H. Parr, and W. Brown, Staff Corps; C Doughty, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; F. Bagshawe and A. Capper, Staff Corps; R. Feilden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; L. Jones, Staff Corps, de kantzow, Derbyshire; F. Russell, Staff Corps, H. Simon, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and R. Wilkinson, 5th Dragoon Guards.

THE following appointments have been made:—3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant F. H. Traylor, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, vice Beresford, vacated on promotion. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, vice Carnana, vacated on promotion. 7th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Robin appointed Wing Commander, 8th Bengal Infantry. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenants F.C. Tregear, from the 16th Bengal Infatry, to be Wing Officer, vice Poole, seconded. 13th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant B. R. Nicholl, Unattached List, to be Officating Wing Officer on probation. 8th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores

A FREAK OF NATURE.

THE SEQUEL TO A GREAT CAMPAIGN.

The office of the manager of the Travelling Waxworks and Collection of Freaks of Nature was a room on the upper storey of a public house; the decoration of the walls was scanty, in fact it only consisted of a few almanacks advertising the saleable articles of the local grocer and bootmaker and a couple of inevitable oleographs on extremely dirty mounts; the hour was 4-30 p.m. in the month of November, and the last rays of the setting sun were illuminating a prominent pimple on the many-sided nose of a coarse man who sat at the table, his hat at the back of his head and his hands deep in the capacious pockets of his double-breasted waistcoat. Though the stump of a cigar was singeing his bristly moustache and a glass of gin and water was by his side, there could be no mistake about the look of gloom on the manager's face.

For two nights he had delighted the rustics with such representations in wax as Cardinal Wolsey and the Prince of Wales at Napoleon's death-bed and Daniel in the Lions' den (Daniel, who nodded his head when the assistant below was sober enough to turn on the roar, wore an extremely worried look), but he knew that the success of the show depended on the Freaks of Nature, and now they were becoming insubordinate. The previous night the lion-faced lady had come home drunk and had beaten the dwarf, who was too ill to go on within an inch of his life, and he in revenge had destroyed her Lion's mask, her sole means of earning an honest livelihood. What was the manager to do? He threw away his cigar, finished his gin and water and rang the bell—it was to order another. Many men try to forget their bitterest disappointments in drink, but the manager found his thoughts worked easier when gin and water was within his reach. The waiter brought his drink a great deal quicker than the manager thought possible, in fact he simply flew up the stairs, burst open the door, and then as quickly slammed it, and having drawn the bolt deposited the almost empty tumbler on the floor.

The manager looked in astonishment at the terrified youth who at length found breath to explain himself with his knuckles on his trembling knees: "Lor bless Yer, sir, she be goin on something dreadful that strong woman of yours; she comes into the bar swearin and cursin like a militia officer and says she's blessed if she's goin' to perform in your something show any more." At this moment heavy and uncertain steps were heard ascending the stairs, and after trying the door for a short time and abusing the manager in the choicest billingsgate the new arrival appeared to be moved to tears and a heavy thud on the floor proved that her feelings had been too much for her. The manager delivered himself of a deep oath, but his despondency was complete when the unmistakeable steps of two village policemen were heard ascending the stairs and then slowly descending, carrying evidently a very heavy burden. The pot boy retired, but in a few minutes returned announcing a gentleman to see the manager. "Pray, be seated," said the manager, as a bronzed young man of military appearance approached him, "do you come to see me on business?"

"Yes, I do. Have you an opening for me in your show, I understand you collect freaks of nature?"

"But I don't-er-quite understand, in what way are you er—"

"I have been an officer in the army and—"

"I don't see how you can be of any use to me," interrupted the manager.

"And I have just returned from a successful campaign in which—"

"Really, sir, I am afraid it is useless your coming to me to earn a livelihood."

"I was about to add," continued the officer, "in which I was *not* mentioned in despatches."

The manager's face beamed with delight, and he shook the officer warmly by the hand, for he knew that he now possessed the rarest freak of nature that had graced his show for many years.

"PRAETEREA NIHIL."

FROM KARACHI TO BOMBAY.

A correspondent who has made frequent voyages on the steamers which run between Bombay and Karachi, writes to the *Pioneers* to give us his experience of his last trip on a coasting vessel. His evidence, viewed in the light of the disclosures recently made before the Marine Court of Inquiry held this month in Bombay on the stranding of the ship Bahaduri, would appear to indicate that the navigation of some of these vessels leaves much to be desired. In the Bahaduri case it will be remembered that it was elicited in evidence that the Captain of that vessel drove her through a thick fog at a speed of twelve knots when within a short distance of land, with the result that the ship went aground. Luckily there was not a heavy sea at the time, otherwise there would probably have been very severe loss of life. It also came out in evidence that no proper official log was kept; that the ship, and all others of the same service, ran to a time table without regard to the state of the weather; that the navigating officers were natives, one of whom did not possess a certificate; that although in shoal water the lead was not used and that the ship was not equipped with any apparatus by which soundings could be taken when under steam. All this indicates a happy-go-lucky slackness on the part of those concerned which well merits the attention of Government. To rely on observations of points on the shore for the course set is slovenly seamanship. Such observations are valuable for checking others, but are by no means to be relied upon alone. In the end the Captain was very severely reprimanded by the Marine Court and in the opinion of many people he escaped very easily. That the Bahaduri is not the only vessel engaged in the Bombay-Karachi coasting trade which is thus carelessly navigated would appear to be the case from the evidence of our correspondent. He was one of the few Europeans on board amongst a large number, some hundreds, of native passengers. The first thing which struck him was the way in which smoking was carried on literally everywhere at all hours of the day and night. The officer on the bridge smoked, the man at the wheel smoked, and the native passengers smoked everywhere, on the poop and on the forecastle, on the hatches and on the main deck, everywhere were seen bidees and hookas, the latter generally with half a dozen glowing coals on the top. In a small and crowded ship the dangers from a fire would be very terrible. There are hundreds of passengers and only a few boats to carry them, and these it would be difficult to get out speedily owing to the way they are carried. Another point noticed was that there was frequently no officer on the bridge for considerable periods, and occasionally even the man at the wheel would leave his post for a few minutes—apparently in order to go below and get a fresh supply of smoking materials. The lighting arrangements were so bad that frequently the head light and the green and red side lights were all in darkness whilst travelling at a rapid speed in the middle of the night. The map of the coast from Bombay to Karachi shows a great deal of extremely shallow water, especially in the Gulf of Kutch. Yet masters of coasting steamers are averse to taking soundings, as to do so necessitates stopping the ship, in the absence of proper apparatus on board for taking soundings when steaming. The policy, in fact, which appears to be in favour is to run to time and to run risks. This is not as it should be. It is to be hoped that the remarks of the President of the recent Marine Court will be taken to heart by all concerned in the coasting trade, for the experiences of our correspondent, coming on top of the evidence given in Bombay, disclose a slackness of discipline and a general carelessness of the most marked description. It is a perfect marvel that there have not been more accidents. But it would be poor policy for owners and masters to rely on a like immunity in the future. The sooner steps are taken to put things on a more satisfactory footing all round the better it will be for every one.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Intercession.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. will shortly publish a collection of Crimean Reminiscences in the form of a diary kept during the Crimean Campaign by the late General Sir Charles Windham, who held an important command at the Redan. With the diary are letters written by the General to his wife and friends at home. The whole is edited by Major Hugh Pearse. Sir William Howard Russell contributes an introduction, with personal reminiscences of General Windham. There will be a portrait of the writer, and plans of the various battles drawn roughly by himself.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Pay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specide, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday at 10 o'clock, show a marked decrease in the number of fresh cases. The returns are as follows:—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort, and Colaba)	2	6
B (Mandvie)	5	4
C (Bhuleshwar)	9	12
D (Girgaum)	3	2
E (Byculla & Cammatipura)	14	10
F (Parel)	0	2
G (Mahim)	0	0
Hospital	0	0
Total...	33	36

The deaths in the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning mentioned 18. The fresh cases 39.

The total number of cases up to date are 1,689, out of which 1,214 have proved fatal.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

At the meeting of the clergy of the Church of England at the Cathedral on Saturday evening, it was arranged that special services in connection with the prevailing scarcity and sickness should be held on Tuesday next, 22nd inst., as follows:—Celebration of the Holy Communion at each church, at hours to be announced on Sunday, with the Collect, &c., for Ash Wednesday. The Ash Wednesday Psalms to be used at morning and evening prayer. A special evening service to be held at the Cathedral, Christ Church, Byculla, St. Peter's Mazagon, and elsewhere, if thought desirable. The Girgaum clergy were unavoidably absent from the meeting. At such services the Litany, the second part of the Communion Service and special prayers are to be used, with addresses. Several of the clergy present hoped to be able to arrange for a Prayer-watch to be kept in their churches throughout the day by relays of the people. A paper of suggestions for such watches is being prepared by the Bishop, and will be issued to the clergy this evening. A letter was drawn up by the Bishop, to be read from the various pulpits, and distributed in the seats, on Sunday evening. It will be found in our issue of to-day. The hours of the various services will be announced to-morrow. Orders are being issued by Government that facilities are to be given to Christian servants of Government for attending the services. It is hoped that the same will be done in many other establishments.

THE SPECIAL FEVER HOSPITAL FOR PARSEES.

Thanks to the disinterested zeal and energy of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, and the hearty support given by the Trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet, a "Fever Hospital" for the special use of Parsees is an accomplished fact. It was formally opened on Friday, and patients were admitted into it. The hospital is located in the bungalow of the late Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, near the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the Chinchpoogly Road; and a generous hearted young Parsee gentleman, Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, has undertaken to pay the rent for it for six months at Rs. 250 per month. The bungalow has been white-washed and repainted throughout; and its extensive compound and garden-grounds have been subject to an exhaustive process of cleansing and purification. Dr. Bahadurjee wisely resolved to allow no needless delay to intervene between the renting of the bungalow and the carrying into execution of his philanthropic scheme for the Parsee sick. The situation of the bungalow is so favourable as to lay it open to free air on three sides. It is not only an hospital for the treatment of Bubonic fever, but for all cases of fevers generally. The reason for the extension of the scope of the hospital is that what appear to be cases of ordinary fever at first are susceptible of developing into Bubonic fever after a few days; so that all fever patients will be readily admitted into the new hospital. The Bubonic fever, according to the opinion of Dr. N. H. Choksy, the medical gentleman in charge of the Arthur Road hospital, has now assumed a rather virulent type, so that the patients die within three days at most, even before the appearance of any buboes upon their bodies. Other medical practitioners in extensive practice have come to form a similar opinion. With a view, therefore, not to allow a case of apparent ordinary fever to develope into Bubonic fever, it has been wisely decided to admit into the new hospital all cases of fever. Separate wards have been opened for cases of Bubonic fever and ordinary fever; and ample arrangements have been made to prevent the people of one ward coming in undesirable contact with those of the other. Thus a patient suffering from ordinary fever will be cured and sent home without the slightest risk of his coming under the evil influences of the Bubonic fever ward and its belongings. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds, advertised in the native newspapers for a resident house surgeon for the hospital; but no eligible person has yet been found. Dr. Bahadurjee has, therefore, taken upon himself an additional burden until a house surgeon has been selected: and his medical friends will assist him in the discharge of his self-imposed duties. An apothecary and a hospital assistant have been engaged for dispensing medicine; and several ayahs have been engaged to minister to the wants of the patients. If any Parsee females wish to be employed as nurses in the hospital, arrangements have been made to provide suitable accommodation for their comfort and convenience on the hospital premises. The upper storey in the front part of the bungalow has been furnished, and supplied with every convenience for the house surgeon. At present arrangements have been made for twelve patients, but the accommodation available in the extensive bungalow is so large that all applications for admission will be entertained. Applicants will be spared the trouble of producing a medical certificate or other document before admission. The only thing necessary is to take the sufferer to the hospital, where he will be at once admitted and provided with hospital clothing. New mattresses, pillows, bed sheets, warm blankets, and other articles for the patients have been provided. Carriage hire for poor patients will be paid at the hospital. The chances for the recovery of the patients in the hospital have been estimated to be 75 per cent. greater than they could be in their own residences. A head cook and a dhobee have also been engaged for the hospital. She buffaloes have been kept in the hospital compound, under special arrangements, for the supply of good milk for the patients. A landau will be provided for the conveyance of sick persons from their residences to the hospital. Telephonic communication will be established between the police stations and the hospital, so that the relatives of a sick person have only to go to the nearest police station and ask for the despatch of the hospital landau to convey the sufferer from his residence to the hospital. The very first admissions have been a Parsee female, and her daughter, aged 12 years, who had been suffering for some days from fever at their residence in the Fort, and were very seriously ill. Dr. Bahadurjee visits the hospital as often as he can, at least twice a day, giving the necessary prescriptions and instructions for the treatment of the patients. Dr. Burjorjee Framjee Lalee, who lives at Parel, also visits the Hospital twice a day and looks to the treatment and welfare of the patients. Dr. N. H. Choksy has also expressed a wish to give the patients the benefit of his advice and attendance. For four days Dr. Bahadurjee was most assiduous in making the necessary arrangements and meeting immediate requirements with a heartiness and determination to make the hospital a success, which entitle him to the thanks of the entire Parsee community. Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Patuck, besides making a liberal donation to the funds of the hospital, has been giving cheerful assistance to Dr. Bahadurjee during the last week in attending to the minor wants of the hospital. Not only this, but the ladies of his family have set a laudable example, and have been working at the hospital in sewing, with their own hands, the bedding, blankets, towels, &c., for the patients. Upon the whole, the special fever hospital for the Parsees has been started under the most favourable auspices.

THE CONDUCTOR'S CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have carefully watched a few cases of bubonic fever of the pukha plague type, and I must candidly testify to the efficacy of the Tramway Conductor's method of treatment, although the attending doctors did very little beyond diagnosing them to be unmistakeable cases of *gant ka rogue*. Last evening I visited a case in the stables of Gosla Mitha. The veterinary surgeon, Dr. Viegas, pronounced this to be a very serious case of plague, and the Goslas having very little faith in medical men in cases of plague adopted the treatment after the directions of the Tramway Conductor with very good effect. This morning the patient has progressed very favourably. In cases in my neighbourhood, where the conductor's treatment was not followed, the cases proved fatal, whereas in cases in which his treatment was carried out to the letter the cases were successful. The external treatment is known to the public, but the conductor declines to disclose the *recipe* for his mixture, which is to be taken in conjunction with alcoholic stimulants. Although medical men, as a rule, are opposed to the tippler's doctrine that the "bottle" is a perfect panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, I am quite confident that in cases of plague the very best antidote that can be suggested is a liberal consumption of spirituous drinks. That they act magically very few will deny. As for the physiology of the question the learned doctors can break their heads over it. Now what is the best liquor to be taken to defy the appalling foe. I lately heard a sepoy, who has been cured from bubonic fever, say that there is no medicine so good as brandy. I am positive that a good peg of brandy, if taken in the fever's incipient stage, is sure to drive the rogue galloping away. Doctors, as a rule, in cases of sickness advise strict abstinence from alcoholic drinks, but, however, proper such a direction may be in other cases, in cases of plague it is a sorry blunder. The practice of using cheap brandy ought to be seriously deprecated. It is nothing better than undiluted poison. If brandy is to be drunk, it must be of the best kind. For poor natives the very best drink at the present day in preference to cheap brandy is the country liquor, called bewda, and good first class bewda is highly recommendable as an excellent antidote to plague. This liquor is sold at such a prohibitive price that poor people cannot afford to drink it. Take the case of an ordinary labourer. His pay at the highest may be Rs. 25. A Hindu must have a wife, and if he is not blessed with children he is looked upon as a pariah. How can a man in such circumstances afford to pay for a bottle of bewda when it cost nearly one rupee. At the present day there ought to be no household without brandy or bewda for cases of emergency. Government ought to give this matter its serious consideration. The country liquor sold in the Salsette taluka is worse than hogwash, and the sooner all the stock is emptied in the gutter the better. After a hard day's work the poor ryot or artisan feels a natural craving for a little drink, and how can he afford to indulge in it when his day's wages are only about two annas, whilst any reasonable quantity of liquor per head costs twice that amount; but with whatever severity the Abkari Department may exercise its rules in fair weather days in such troublous times there certainly is very urgent need for great relaxation. We might anxiously wait for the much-lauded anti-toxin serum, but in the meantime Government would do well to put their learned spectacles on and ponder over my suggestion, and because it is gratuitously given, it ought not to be made light of.—Yours, &c.,

NUNC EST BIBENDUM.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The other day a resident of Matharpacadi wrote to you, saying that the locality on all sides was surrounded by cases of bubonic plague, and suggested precautionary measures to prevent its appearance here. Yesterday a Christian woman suffering from the plague was brought here from some street at Mazagon, and this morning she breathed her last. This occurrence has filled the people with fear and trembling, and they fail to see why the case was introduced in their midst, and thus a fresh cause of fear added. If it be true that a tramway conductor has treated successfully cases of bubonic plague, cannot he be induced to open a depot of his medicines in the close neighbourhood of our residences?—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

Matharpacadi, Dec. 19.

IN FAVOUR OF SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Notwithstanding the rigorous sanitary measures adopted by the Municipal Executive, the epidemic is daily increasing and spreading in different localities of Bombay. The chief factor in this increase and spread is the suspension of segregation. If that were in force, we would have seen long ago temporary plague hospitals for different communities whose leaders were willing to establish them. At this juncture I would make the following few suggestions to the heads of the Borah community:—(1) That they would establish as soon as possible a temporary plague hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases occurring in Borah community. For this purpose it is the duty of our spiritual high priest Sardar Burhanoodeen (who receives a tax of 2½ per cent. from every Borah, which amounts to about a hundred and fifty thousand rupees yearly, and which is only to be used for charitable purposes as ordered in our religion) to come forward and set apart a handsome amount from the money, and besides exhort the wealthy members of our community to subscribe and establish the so-much-needed and desired hospital. That the head Moola or in his absence his subordinates should not allow large or small feasts to be given to the Borahs on marriage or any other occasions, as these large gatherings of the Borah inhabitants of Bhuleswar and Mandvie wards, which are so horribly caught in the cursed paws of the dreadful plague, tend to increase the spread of the disease, and besides have all the disadvantages of ill-regulated and unsanitary feasts, of which the Borah Jamat offers a good example. I would respectfully but most urgently draw the attention of the Health Officer to Dawoodee Baug, (in Kamateepoora), the chief Borah Jamat Khana, where 14,000 souls of Borahs gather for dinner, on a khana-day, or even at present, who, I have all confidence, would at once order the Bang to be closed up, as the kitchens there are a thousand times dirtier than the one in the Esplanade Hotel, the copper utensils in which the food is cooked are in a most filthy state, the mattresses on which the people sit for their khana are stinking horribly, water of well which the Borah drink quite filthy and full of germs, and the walls and ceilings are never white was hed nor painted.—Yours, &c.,

A BORAH SYMPATHISER.

THE BURIAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The law of England allows no burial grounds in large cities, and orders that cemeteries be provided at convenient distances from towns, far from human habitation. We in Bombay unfortunately have no such law. Here burial grounds abound and are scattered in the very midst of dwelling houses. The Girgaum ward is specially unfortunate in this respect. The transference of these graveyards to other places far from human habitation is extremely desirable. If this be not possible the Health Department would do well to see that all the requirements in burial grounds are rigidly enforced and carried out. The grounds should be well ventilated, and well planted, so that the roots of plants may absorb the decomposing matters. Dead bodies should be buried deeply, at least 6 feet under ground (as required by the Municipal Act) in order to lessen the chance of contamination of the air. These precautionary measures are necessary at all times, but now when we have plague cases buried in these graveyards around us, these precautions are doubly necessary. I question whether plague cases should be buried at all in these burial grounds, being so closely surrounded by dwelling houses. On this point local medical opinion is very desirable. To my mind in allowing plague cases to be buried in our midst and to be buried without efficient Municipal supervision, we are only inviting the plague bacilli to make a permanent stay here. I am afraid there is not much supervision in these burial grounds. Not long ago I was told by a gentleman residing in a house adjoining a graveyard, that he on several occasions was disgusted at seeing bits of human flesh, portions of the extremities of human beings, more especially of children, scattered about his kitchen evidently brought there by rats from the adjoining graveyard.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. F.

OVER-CROWDED SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The prevalence of bubonic fever in the island of Bombay has driven many people to seek a refuge in the outskirts and especially so in the localities by which easy access could be had to the former, in consequence of which the local passengers' service has increased during the past month by leaps and bounds. The island of Salsette is at present so overcrowded that the trains to and from the Railway Station at this place is unequal to the task of conveying the large numbers whose daily avocations take them to Bombay and back.

It would be well under the circumstances if the Railway authorities would run a few extra trains to Salsette, or let all the Andheri locals extend their trips to Borivli, a boon which will greatly be appreciated by the residents of Goregaum, Malad and Borivli and increase the Railway receipts.—Yours, &c.,

Malad, Dec. 18. A PASSENGER.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the Bishop's letter in this morning's paper, will you kindly allow me to draw attention to the following very appropriate remarks addressed to those who asked for a day of prayer to get rid of cholera:—"Remove the cause, see to your bad drainage, your filthy cesspools, cease to drink impure water, study and obey the sanitary laws." Instead of making arrangements for a special day of prayer, it would be very much more to the point if the clergy of this city (by clergy I mean priests of all denominations) would devise means for the practical application of Lord Palmerston's sensible advice. If natives are even to be taught that cleanliness is next to godliness, now is the time to do it. Let us seize the opportunity and introduce the worship of Hygieia.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 19. COMMON SENSE.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The prevalance of bubonic fever has caused much uneasiness and anxiety, and vast numbers are leaving the city for fear of falling victims to the plague. There are, however, others who have to attend to public officers, and these cannot easily leave Bombay, and go to out of the way places in Salsette and elsewhere. The suggestion that during the Christmas holidays the offices should be entirely closed is a good one, and, if possible, should be acted upon. Every one is anxious to flee from Bombay, and live somewhere else. I would also suggest that until the plague rages, offices should be opened late and closed early, so as to enable clerks and others to put up outside the limits of Bombay, such as Thana, Malad, Goregaon, Bhyndar, Bassein &c.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 19. PRO BONO.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Take five *tolas* of garlic, make a plaster of it, and apply it thick on the swelling for three days.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Dec. 18. P. R. DESAI.

Mr. Antonio Pereira, late Superintendent in the Political Department, has addressed the following letter to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, which runs as follows:—With due deference, I beg most humbly to inform your Excellency that I have in my possession a valuable Portuguese Medical Book, a good many pages of which deal on the bubonic Plague and the methods for its treatment. This book was originally written in Frenche, and on account of its popularity the eminent Dr. Monseur Helvicio deemed it worth while to translate it in Portuguese so far back as 1747 when plagues were very frequent most probably on account of total ignorance of sanitary science. I have a tolerably good knowledge of Portuguese, but as the work is of a scientific nature I do not understand certain technical expressions and botanic terms. I, therefore, beg your Excellency will be good enough to grant me such assistance as will enable me to have the chapter of the book dealing with the bubonic plague translated in English. I believe the book will be of great use at this juncture when the plague is raging in our midst. I beg to be allowed to dedicate the translation to your Excellency. In conclusion, I humbly pray your Excellency will allow me to print the book which, I believe, will be of great value to the public at large. I also beg to be permitted to reserve all copy rights. Trusting your Excellency will favourably consider my humble suggestions.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE WEEK'S RETURNS.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary notifies that the situation is generally unchanged in the affected districts, but more rain is now wanted for the rabi crops sown after the fall in November. The reports from district officers for the week ending 12th instant are summarised below:—

SHOLAPUR.

There has been no rain. The average price of jowary during the week was 20 9-20 lbs. and of bajri 18 23-40 lbs. per rupee. Grain-supply is sufficient in all talukas except Sangola. Rabi crops sown in September and October are in good condition; the crops sown after the recent rain are likely to wither without more rain, but not everywhere. Semigratuitous relief has been given to about 144 weavers during the week. The details of prices of jowar are given below:—

Taluka.	During Week. Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholapur	21	38
Barsi	21	35
Madha	20	14
Karmala	19	37
Pandarpur	21	35
Sangola	19	10
Malsiras	19	10

AHMEDNAGAR.

There has been no rain. Sowing is nearly finished everywhere. Some of the newly sown crops in Jamkhed are already withering. The state of the crops is otherwise unchanged. The average price of jowari in the district during the week was 21 1-5 lbs. and of bajri 19 1-6 lbs. per rupee. Prices at Nagar are unchanged. Cattle are deteriorating slowly, many being killed for their hides. Cultivators with no crops are feeling the pressure in central and northern talukas. Labourers are apparently feeling want of work more acutely. There has been great increase of numbers on works in Nagar and Rahuri talukas. 408 persons have emigrated from Akola. The details of prices are as shown below:—

Taluka.	Jowari. Lbs. per Re.	Bajri. Lbs per 1 Re.
Akola	25	21
Nagar	19½	17½
Parner	24	22
Shrigonda	19½	17 11-10
Karjat	21	17
Jamkhed	25 5-8	20 9-10
Shevgaon	19½	18 1-5
Nevasa	19½	18
Rahuri	19 19-20	17 11-20
Ke argaon	19 1-4	17 11-20
Sangamner	...	24

POONA.

There has been no rain. The outlook for the latest sown jowari crop will be but a poor one if more rain does not fall. The average price of jowari during the week was 19 19-40 lbs. and of bajri 16 3-8 lbs. per rupee. Small-pox has appeared in one village. Arrangements have been made for vaccination operations in the famine camps. Grain-supply is sufficient. Water-supply is also sufficient. The work of gratuitous relief is steadily extending. The detailed prices are given below:—

Taluka or Mahal.	Jowari. Lbs.	Jowari. Tolas.	Bajri. Lbs.	Bajri. Tolas.
Junnar	16	20	15	0
Khed	19	24	15	11
Maval	19	31	17	20
Haveli	18	30	16	5
Mulshi	18	30	14	16
Indapur	20	24	18	8
Bhimthadi	19	7	17	3
Dhond	22	0	18	0
Sirur	19	24	16	38
Purandhar	20	0	16	10
Poona City	18	32	16	4

NASIK.

There has been no rain. The average price of bajri during the week was 16 35-40 lbs., of jowari 18 37-40 lbs. and of nagli 22 1-8 lbs. Prices of jowari and bajri have risen, while that of nagli has fallen. The prospects have remained unchanged. Standing rabi crops are in need of rain. The stock of grain is generally sufficient for the present. Fodder is scarce in most talukas. There has been no starvation and no disease worth noticing among cattle. The condition of cultivators is normal and that of town population (except weavers in Yeola and Malegaon) fair. 2,075 labourers are employed by the Taluka and District Local Boards. The details of prices are given below:—

Taluka.		During Week. Lbs.	Tolas.
Nasik	Bajri	16	38
	Nagli	21	34
	Jowari	...	..
Sindar	Bajri	17½	0
	Nagli	...	..
	Jowari	19½	0
Igatpuri	Bajri	16	14
	Nagli	18	0
	Jowari	19	31
Dindori	Bajri	16	0
	Nagli	25	0
	Jowari	..	..
Niphad	Bajri	17	13 3-4
	Nagli	21	15
	Jowari	19	3
Chandor	Bajri	17	7¼
	Nagli	21	6
	Jowari	19	1 3-5
Yeola	Bajri	17	10
	Nagli	...	...
	Jowari	22	16
Malegaon	Bajri	16	36
	Nagli	...	...
	Jowari	17	18
Nandgaon	Bajri	16	24
	Nagli	..	...
	Jowari	12	2
Baglan	Bajri	16½	0
	Nagli	...	...
	Jowari	17 7-10	0
Peint	Bajri	...	...
	Nagli	30	0
	Jowari	..	..

SATARA.

There has been no rain. Standing rabi crops and cattle are in fair condition. Fodder supply is scanty. Water is sufficient. Prices are rising; the details are given below:—

Taluka.		During Week. Lbs.	Tolas.
Wai	Jowari	16	0
	Bajri	18	0
Koregaon	Jowari	20	8¼
	Bajri	19	20½
Man	Jowari	23	4
	Bajri	22	12
Jaoli	Jowari	17	2
	Bajri	19	10
Satara	Jowari	18	14¼
	Bajri	15	10½
Khatav	Jowari	24	22
	Bajri	22	12
Patan	Jowari	18	36
	Bajri	..	..
Karad	Jowari	18	25
	Bajri	15	21

KHANDESH.

There has been no rain. Prices are almost stationary. Grain-supply is sufficient. Crops and agriculturists are in the same condition as before. Harvesting operations are almost completed and labourers and town population are beginning to come on works. There has been no emigration worth mentioning.

BIJAPUR.

There has been no rain. The average price of jowari during the week was 21 5-16 lbs. per rupee. There is slight cholera in Hungund Taluka. The grain-supply is sufficient. The demand for labour is rapidly rising. The state of cattle is unchanged. The detailed prices of jowari are given below:—

Taluka.	During Week. Lbs.
Bagalkot	24
Badami	23 1-4
Hungund	22
Muddebihal	17
Indi	21
Bagevadi	19 17-40
Bijapur	21
Sindgi	22 3-4

BELGAUM.

There has been no rain. Prices are almost stationary, the average price of jowari in the affected talukas being 21 lbs., of bajri 22 lbs., and of rice 16 lbs. per rupee. Grain supply is sufficient. There has been no immigration. About 1,000 people from Athni Taluka left for Kolhapur territory with their cattle. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are still employed in field work, which will not, however, last long. Rabi crops sown after recent rains are not expected to thrive if more rain does not fall.

DHARWAR.

The position is virtually unaltered since last report. Prospects in Gadag and Navalgund are fair. The crops sown before the rainfall are assured; of those sown since, the greater part will come to maturity. These two talukas are now removed from all risk of scarcity. In Petha Nargund, Ron and Petha Mundargi the outlook is not so good. In parts of Nargund and Ron the late sown seed is not likely to come to maturity, and a large area has not been sown at all. However, there is no present distress, though the labour market is somewhat overcrowded owing to the absence of all kharif harvest operations the kharif having been an entire failure. The rabi crops results now depend largely upon favourable weather; in the absence of rain, cool, moist winds and heavy dews are of service to prevent the drying up of the soil; and so far conditions have been fairly good. Petha Mundargi is now definitely ascertained to have had practically no rain where most wanted, *i.e.*, in the black soil villages. These only grow rabi crops, and not more than 1-10th of the crop area has been sown. The seed has germinated, but a good deal of it will die off. The rain has not contracted the area of the fodder scarcity to any great extent, though sensible relief has been caused. Most of the rabi sowings are wheat, the rainfall not having been sufficient for jowari, and the wheat in these parts produces but little straw. There has been no emigration except from Ron and Mundargi to Mallad. Prices show a steady tendency to rise. The prices of jowari are given below:—

Taluka.	Jowari. Lbs.	Jowari. Tolas.
Dharwar	23	23
Hubli	23	22
Bankapur	32	30
Karajgi	32	0
Ranebennur	28	36
Kod	31	20
Navalgund	30	22
Gadag	22	30
Ron	28	0
Nargund	24	25
Mundargi	25	0

KOLABA.

The general situation is unchanged. There has been no rain. Prices are stationary in Alibag, Pen, Nagothna and Uran, fallen in Panvel and Mangaon, and risen in Mahad, Roha, Khalapur and Karjat. Twenty-eight labourers have gone to Bombay from Nagothna. The rabi area sown is only three per cent. of the total cultivable area of the district. The crops are doing well. 350 immigrants have come from above ghats on their way to Bombay; 150 persons from Poona and Ratnagiri have arrived at Uran for work and 100 more have arrived at the same place from Bombay. Fodder and water-supply is generally sufficient and cattle are in fair condition. The outturn of kharif crops is 5 annas in Alibag, 6 annas in Panvel and Karjat, including Uran and Khalapur Pethas, and 8 annas in the remaining talukas.

RATNAGIRI.

There have been no rain. The rabi crops where sown are doing well. Prices of paddy have slightly risen in Vengurla and fallen in Khed, and those of nagli have risen in Malvan and Vengurla. The prices of nagli and vari have slightly fallen in Dapoli; elsewhere they are stationary. There has been no demand for work anywhere except in Malvan, where 34 persons have come to work on test relief works under the Taluka Local Board. People are going as usual to Bombay for work, but some have returned owing to plague. Cattle are healthy except in some talukas. Prices of cattle are falling in Khed.

2. The progress of relief measures during the last week is shown in the appended statement. The returns of relief works are not complete, but the daily average number (72,571) given in the returns received shows an increase of 17,658 as compared with the preceding week. A relief work has been opened in the Athni Taluka of the Belgaum District, where the test-work hitherto in progress showed an increase in the demand for labour at famine wages, and a Special Relief Mamlatdar with an establishment has been appointed for that taluka. Three large works have also been opened specially for the relief of Kolis and other hill cultivators inhabiting the Ambegaon and Mulshi Pethas and other forest tracts in the west of the Poona District. The works have been provided as near the homes of these people as possible, because the system of rab-cultivation followed by them necessitates their constant presence near their fields from January to March, during which months the fields are being prepared for the monsoon crops. Two Special Civil officers have been appointed for large relief works in Poona. Arrangements have been made for the survey and alignment of the contemplated Barsi-Pandharpur Railway, so that its earth-work can be utilised as a relief work if necessity arises. Several small works have been started in different talukas of the Bijapur District, and the attention of the Commissioners has been again invited to Section 100 of the Famine Code, and they have been asked to report in what way people whom it is inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes can be suitably employed; on the other hand, it appears that in Sholapur persons to whom that provision does not apply are employed on small works.

3. A further allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bijapur for expenditure on gratuidous relief. As the numbers of wandering paupers and of non-working children are reported to have largely increased in the Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas of the Poona District, the application to those talukas of Chapters VIII and IX of the Famine Code about poor-houses and kitchens respectively has been authorised. It has been directed that relief under Chapter IX should be confined to the children of persons employed on relief works, as others are sufficiently provided for by Section 57 of the Code, and that when cash payments are substituted for distribution of cooked food, the precautions laid down in Section 133 (b) should be strictly enforced. The attention of District officers has been drawn to Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code regarding the relief of Patils and Village Accountants whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support, and they have been directed to enforce the provision of Section 60 for the relief of inferior village officers, substituting a weekly dole when the grant of a daily dole is found to be inconvenient. It has also been ordered that the wives and children above seven years of the inferior village servants who are relieved under Section 60 should work for their living on the nearest relief works or in other ways.

4. The demand for tagai advances for agricultural improvement is increasing, and the following additional assignments, which have been applied for, have been sanctioned:—

	Rs.
Sholapur	1,36,000
Poona	1,00,000
Nasik	40,000
Satara	30,000
Khandesh	12,000

The employment of special karkuns to deal with the applications for such advances has been authorised where necessary.

5. Arrangements are in progress for the supply of grass to the affected areas. Hay-presses have been working at several stations in the Satpudas and the hilly tracts of Poona and in the Thana District, and grass is being collected at several depots in the districts of Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. While the dealers are to be encouraged to take part, as far as possible, in the distribution of the grass, authority has been given to the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth to despatch the grass, by rail to the larger railway stations in the affected districts if suitable offers are not made to buy it at an earlier stage, and to make the best arrangements he can to dispose of grass sent to these places at a fair price, such as if possible will cover all charges. It has however been again pointed out that the great bulk of the cattle can be saved only by being taken to the grazing grounds and importation of grass is intended only for those which must be kept in the district.

6. The application of Chapter XIII of the Famine Code to the Bijapur District has been authorised, and the question of strengthening the Police in that district is under consideration. The recruitment of 50 extra men for the Khandesh Police has been sanctioned.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

The following reply has been sent by Government to the Representation of the Deccan Sabha on the subject of the present famine:—

Revenue Department (Famine.)
Bombay Castle, 17th December, 1896.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 18, of 14th instant, and to make the following reply.

"2. The statements made by the Sabha's agent at Patas are in several points in conflict with the official information received by Government. The wages paid for the first four days were not 2½ annas for men, 2 annas for women and 1 anna for children above 7 years; they were respectively 2 annas, 1 anna 10 pies, and 1 anna 5 pies. It is not the case that from 23rd November to 29th November the scale of wages was reduced to exactly one-half owing to rainfall; the scale, including the allowance to children under 7 years of age, was precisely the same as in the previous week. The payment was made for the week ending 28th November, 29th being Sunday. So far from work being exacted with excessive severity, the Collector reported that the subordinate Public Works establishment was not sufficiently strong to see that full tasks were performed. The persons employed on the work were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner on 2nd December and he pronounced their physical condition to be good, That officer selected sites for the camp and gave detailed instructions regarding the construction of it and concerning the sanitary arrangements. The Governor-in-Council has no reason to believe that fines have been exacted otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Code on the subject, or that other provisions have been misapplied. The enormous proportion of children under 7 years of age brought to the work for the sake of the allowance paid on their account has attracted the attention of Government and steps are being taken to prevent an abuse in this manner of the provision made for the relief of such children.

"3. The Governor-in-Council, I am to say, will receive with gratitude any useful accurate information on matters specially within the knowledge of the Sabha or the Sabha's agents. But the examination of statements on points which, as the Code shows, form the subject of periodical official reports, occupies to no good purpose the time of officers who are already very fully employed and cannot in future be undertaken. As regards such points, Government are bound to accept the information supplied by their responsible servants unless reason can be shown for suspecting its accuracy. Nor can action be taken on allegations made to Government regarding the misapplication of provisions of the Code or other grievances, unless it is shown that there has been a failure to receive due redress from the local officers. It is open to persons aggrieved by the orders of officers in charge of works to appeal to supervising officers and if necessary to superior authorities, but the appeals must be made according to the recognized practice first to the officers in immediate control over those passing the orders and in turn to the higher officers. There is no adequate reason, but the contrary, for departing from the established rule at a time when persons daily affected by such orders are numbered by many thousands. And in such circumstances it is equally necessary to enforce another rule that notice will not be taken of complaints made through agents.

"4. With regard to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to state that provision has already been made for the assistance in pursuing their own craft of such weavers as are in distress and unable to earn a livelihood on the ordinary relief-works on a larger scale on the whole than was attempted in 1876-77. But the organization of a scheme for employing under adequate supervision in their own craft all the weavers in the affected districts who would like that form of assistance is a different matter. As regards this point I am to refer you to paragraph 3 of the summary for the week ending 28th November 1896, published on the 4th instant.

"5. The views expressed in paragraph 5 of your letter have the concurrence of Government and the suggestions made have been long ago anticipated."

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please notify that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst has been pleased to subscribe Rs. 1,000, and Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Rs. 700 to the above fund.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 19. GHELLABHAI HARIDAS.

THE SHOLAPUR WEAVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to acknowledge on my behalf with thanks, the following sums received by me here from Palanpur benevolent gentlemen to be distributed amongst the poor here:—Rs. 1,100 from Sheth Pitambarbhai Hathibhai and Motilal Hathibhai; Rs. 1,000 for grain distribution; and Rs. 100 for cattle feeding; Rs. 100 from Bhansali Bhaichand Veerchand for grain distribution; Rs. 100 from Modi Sankalchand Jaramchand for grain distribution; Rs. 200 from Sheth Surchand Chamnajee for cloth distribution.—Yours, &c.,

VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the list of the subjects provisionally fixed for the consideration of the Conference:—

(1) The necessity of a wider spread of female education through the agency of Public Schools, both primary and secondary, and of Home classes, to supplement the work done outside Calcutta by the Unions in testing the progress made by girls, who are taught at home by their relations.

(2) The question of Polygamy and Kulinism. Though the abuses of Kulinism have in course of time much abated, still the institution flourishes in a way, for which there is no precedent in other parts of India, and it is desirable to consider what steps can be taken to hasten its total abolition.

(3) The question of sea-voyage and foreign travel. There has been much agitation in recent years in this direction in Bengal, to secure public support to the admission of men who have returned from foreign travel, and it is desirable to unite all these efforts in such a way that they might be productive of the intended results.

(4) The widow remarriage movement. Though it was first started in Bengal, it seems to have of late years excited but little interest there, though in the other provinces it has been more energetically taken up. It is very necessary to discuss the causes of this comparitive indifference, and the way to remedy it.

(5) Religious Endowments. The abuses connected with mismanagement of religious and charitable trusts and Endowments are much complained of in Bengal, and a draft Bill has been published in the Bengalee for the consideration of the public. It is very desirable that public opinion should be further educated on the subject, and the prevailing evils corrected as far as possible.

(6) The question of Temperence as a part of the wider purity movement, enforcing purity both in private and public life.

(7) Intermarriage between, and interfusing of, subdivisions of the greater castes.

(8) Further raising the marriageable limit of age both for boys and girls, and reduction of expenses on marriages, Sradhas and other celebrations.

(9) The desirability of encourging the readmission into the pale of Hindu Society of those who desire to seek admission into it after having been once converted to other faiths.

(10) The claims of the aboriginal races and of the Pariah classes on Hindu Society.

(11) Promotion of friendly feeling between different communities.

(12) Encouragement of religious, moral, and physical education.

The list given above includes subjects suggested by local associations in different parts, though there are differences of opinion about some of them. The final choice of the subjects will be made at the preliminary meeting to be held in Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—December 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

For Judgment.

412-96—Sorabjee and J—Nanabhai Shivshanker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

U. defended New Long Cause.

591-96—Payne G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Luxmon Vittoba.

Postponed Long Cause.

217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Ichharam and others vs Bai Dah bai—Payne G and S.—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-96—Tyabji D and Co—Keshorilal Harnandrai and others vs Fakirchand Benichand and others—W and G, and M H Khan.

355-96—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Nuppoo and others vs Versey Murjee and others—Payne G and S, and Madhowjee N.

393-96—Hiralal M and M—Premraj Hookumchand and another vs Rao Bahadoor Aranvayal Sabhapathy—Craigie L and O.

399-96—Balkrishna V N K—Wasudeo Ballajee vs Narayen Ban and others—In person.

515-96—In person (a pauper)—Kareema Begum vs Hurmut Begum and others—In person and Sorabjee and J.

519-96—Bland and N—Jootha Seskaram vs The Sun Mills Co Ld—Hiralal M and M.

531-96—Crawford B and Co—Mowjee Madhowjee and others vs Nathoo Dharumsee—Hiralal M and M.

451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memorial Sodagurmull and others vs Melabrai Parsidalal and others—Hiralal M and M and Wadia and G.

548-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

20-96—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Mohomed Maky and others vs Oomer Rehimtoola—Bicknell M and M.

15-96—Payne G and S—Ganabai vs Gopal Raghoji Parker—Bhaishankar and K.

21-96—Nanu and H—Amtoolabee and another vs Fatmabai—Pestonjee R and K.

For Further Trial of the Issue.

413-73—Payne G and S and Mathu hai and J—Mahakorebai Keshavlal Chunilal and others (Applicant) vs Nundlal Vizial and others—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajaiee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.

471-96—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J and Khunderao and S.

375-96—Mansuklal D and J—Ladha Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

363-96—Madhowjee V Dewkabai vs Jetnabai Callianjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.

340-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Standard Mills Co Ld—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chamber.

646-46—Payne G and S—Ramchandra Megha and others vs Sudanand Trimbuk.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

594-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace and In person.

548-94—Nanu and H—Framji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

369-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

477-95—K D Shroff—Ramji Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

264-96—Bland and N—Gokibai vs Nanibai—Brown and M.

627-92—Framjee M and M—ShaikEssa bin Khuliffa vs Waljee Shamjee—Crawford B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

320-93—M H Khan (for pauper)—Satyabhamabai vs Dwarkanath Jugunnath and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

369-82—Payne G and S—Purshotamdas Ludhabhai and another vs The United Merchants Co Ld and others—Edgelow and G and Bicknell M and M.

304-96—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Framjee Kathak vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

APPEAL IN THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS CASE.

THOMAS A. BULKLEY AND CO. VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of their lordships in the appeal filed by the plaintiffs and appellants from a decision of Mr Justice B. Tyabjee, given in favour of the Municipality in what is known as the Bombay Drainage Works case. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., represented the defendants and respondents.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the Court's decision, said that a brief resume of the facts, and the deductions to be drawn from them, was necessary before the Court could deal with the questions of law which had to be determined in the appeal. It would be convenient for the Court to confine itself to the Colaba contract, as the facts arising out of the Umarkhadi contract presented no distinctive features. The plaintiffs are a firm of contractors, who, on the 10th June 1893, entered into a contract with the Commissioner and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to perform certain works in connection with the sewage at Colaba at certain specified rates. The time fixed for the completion of the works was the 1st April 1895, but the contract provided under certain contingencies for that time to be extended, the contract specifying that the payments were to be made monthly for work completed. The consideration, therefore, under which the plaintiffs undertook to perform the work was the promise of the Commissioner to have the actual work done measured up each month, and to pay monthly according to the certificates of such measurements, subject to certain deductions; but strictly punctual payments had not been the essence of the contract. The contractors began the work at the close of the rains, but as early as March 1894 had complained they were being underpaid, but the Corporation engineer held they were only entitled to be paid for work finished and measured up, and calculated at schedule rates. Subsequent to that, the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Acworth) made a concession by paying Rs. 12,500, and after that, the work was again proceeded with, but the engineer (Mr. J. W. Smith) from time to time complained of want of expedition on the part of the contractors. On the 14th February, he gave the contractors formal notice to proceed with the work more vigorously, and warned them that, if it was not carried out in a satisfactory manner, he would be compelled to call upon the Commissioner to get them to withdraw from the work. The contractors replied that, without money, it was impossible to make progress, and pointed out that for months their payments had been withheld, and that in consequence, the firm's capital and credit were nearly exhausted, they owing very large sums of money to their work people. Their lordships considered that the correspondence that had passed between the parties showed that the non-payment by the Corporation for the work done was the primary cause of the unsatisfactory progress of the works. On the 13th February, the contractors suspended all work, leaving only such men at the works as were necessary for their safety. On the 18th of the same month, they had an interview with the Commissioner, but the latter would not recede from his position, but in view of the contractors' allegations that the work had not been measured, offered to have a selected portion measured up, but Messrs. Bulkley and Co. refused to agree to the terms, asking that the whole work should be measured. They at the same time offered to transfer the works and plant to the Commissioner on the basis of being paid for the work they had done at schedule rates. The Commissioner, not agreeing, formally ordered the contractors to withdraw, and the latter, protesting to no avail, filed the present suit on the 20th April. After some evidence had been given in the lower court, the parties came to an arrangement intended to raise the questions of law involved without going into the measurements. It was accordingly agreed that a considerable sum was due to the plaintiffs; and their lordships, without being aware what the actual amount was, assumed it was a material sum. Under the circumstances, the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the withdrawal of the works from the plaintiffs' hands was a violation of the contract, and was illegal, and that the defendants should be ordered to pay the plaintiffs the sums due under the contract, together with damages. The defendants sought to justify the withdrawal of the works under the provisions of the contract, the sum total of which was stated to be the delay on the part of the contractors. Their lordships considered Mr. Smith was correct in his contention that delay in the progress of the works justified him in ordering the contractors to withdraw, as such delay had not been denied by the plaintiffs. Their lordships, having dealt with the counsel's contention on the appeal and the facts as set forth in the evidence and correspondence, said they had to consider whether the plaintiffs had, on account of the refusal of the Commissioner to pay for the actual work each month, put an end to the contracts. As to that the facts were as follows: On the 13th February, the contractors being at the end of their resources, suspended work except in a place where it could not be suspended with safety and dismissed their men, hoping, nevertheless, to be in a position to re-engage the latter and resume work after they had pressed their views upon the Municipal Commissioner at an interview which they applied for on the same day, and which subsequently was granted for the 11th February. At that time the senior partner was on his way to Bombay, and was expected to be present at the interview. On the 14th February, the Engineer sent the formal notice of complaint in which he noticed the abandonment of the works, adding that he should be compelled to recommend the Commissioner to proceed as authorised by the contract, which would probably involve a requisition to withdraw from the whole of the works. The interview took place on the 18th, the contractors then pressing their views on the Commissioner, but without success. The works had been suspended by the contractors on their own motion without the knowledge of the Commissioner, who did not place them in funds, with the result that they were unable to resume work. The Court considered the Commissioner, at the close of the interview, must have known the contractors would not resume work unless he paid them, as they had on a subsequent date brought that fact to his notice. The plaint, as framed and as admitted by Mr. Scott, proceeded rather on the hypothesis that the defendants had wrongfully broken the contracts by their notice of the 21st February 1895 than by the hypothesis that the plaintiff had rightly put an end to it in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioner to pay for work done. The correctness of the plaintiffs' claim would appear from the correspondence, and in one of their letters the plaintiffs said they had themselves put an end to the contract. The plaint did not, their lordships thought, present any insuperable objection to their dealing with it on the above footing. They might add that the judgment of the lower court proceeded upon the basis that it was open to the parties upon the pleadings to contend that the plaintiffs had rescinded the contract. Indeed, it did not appear to have been argued in the court below that the plaintiffs had not rescinded it, as the remarks of the learned Judge in his judgment showed. Their Lordships therefore thought that the appeal must be allowed on the questions argued before them. Their lordships were not prepared to say that the non-payment of money might not be a neglect or refusal to afford the contractors reasonable facilities for the performance of their contract. It would, however, be difficult for the court to come to a conclusion upon the point on the hypothetical admission made in this case, for the purposes of their judgment, and in the absence of more precise facts and figures.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVUNDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

We have been requested by the joint honorary secretaries of this fund to state that the following further amounts have been subscribed to the above fund:—

	Rs.
Amounts previously subscribed	13,365
[illegible] Manekbhoy Jusbhoy	51
Dewan Bahadur [illegible] Mooji [illegible]	51
Mr Ludhabhoy [illegible] chund Jeweller	51
Mr Maneckchund [illegible]	51
Mr Jumnadas Savakla	51
Mr Jadowjee Kamulsee	51
Mr Khoja Patoobhoy Hussun	50
Mr Allapa Balaraw [illegible]	50
Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and [illegible]	35
Mr Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jejeebhoy	31
Mr Mooljee Mangal and Brothers	25
Mr Jeewan Ramjee	25
Mr Purshotumdas Nemchund Jeweller	25
Mr Hunsraj Mooljee	25
Mr Moolji e Hunsraj	25
Mr Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy	25
Mr Aba Hajee Habib Mistry	25
Mr Maneckchund Kapoorchund	25
Mr Memon Cassum Hajee Mitha	25
Mr Rooghnathrao Babasaheb Mahup	25
Mr Samrao Pandurang	25
Mr Heerjee Kessawjee	25
Mr Cursondas Natha	25
Mr Purshotum [illegible] Hemchund	20
Mr B[illegible] Cullianjee	20
Mr Babajee Kasinath	20
Rao Saheb Dulputram Pranjeevan Kharkhar	20
Mr Goolabchund Motichund Damania	20
Mr Runchordas Narotumdass	20
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, C S I	15
Mr Laldas Dharsee	15
Mr Luckumdas Dwarkadas Dharsee	15
Mr [illegible] Pandurang	15
Mr [illegible] Dharamsee	15
Mr Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell	15
Mr Manmohundas Nurotumdass	15
Mr Samuldas Khputram	15
Mr [illegible]das Looddram	15
Mr Mangoomull Jeysasing	15
Mr [illegible]	15
[illegible] ramdas Mat [illegible]	15
[illegible] ramdas Bagraj	15
[illegible] mull Hurjyal	15
Mr [illegible] mull Choonendas	5
Mr [illegible] dasing [illegible] sing	5
Mr Mangumull Hirnautra[illegible]	5

Total Rs. 14,317

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT GYMNASIUM.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium came off on Saturday evening, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., M.P., presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings commenced with Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, the energetic secretary of the institute, reading the report, from which we take the following extracts:—

We cordially welcome you this evening as Chairman of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institute's annual prize gathering of this year with significant feelings of pleasure and pride. (Cheers.) You, Sir, have risen from among us and have been and are one of ourselves. (Cheers.) Your connection with this institution is that of the longest and your interest in it is that of the staunchest. To trace back, Sir, you were one of our earliest pupils when you were a schoolgoing lad and we are happy to think that from the time of that impressionable age you have inherited a predilection and sympathy for this gymnasium from your father who, we need not remind the assemblage here, was its principal founder. (Cheers) Though as a pupil you left the gymnasium in due course of time, you have not ceased to be attached to it ever afterwards, doubtless impelled among others by filial motives. (Cheers.) You have joined our Committee whenever you were on the spot, and rendered many valuable services to it, one of the most memorable of which we may be readily reminded of by this very site and pavilion where we have congregated this evening. (Cheers.) Sir, with pride we look up to you, once our pupil, this evening presiding in the chair occupied for the past several years by Governors, Councillors, and High Court Judges. You, Sir, are one of the only two denizens of India, the other also having been once connected with this institution, who have been successful in entering the doors of the British House of Commons, and it is therefore with perfectly justifiable pride that this institution is happy to regard you as its pluckiest and no doubt the luckiest, pupil of all. (Cheers.) Sir, this Gymnasium, you of all persons do not require to be reminded, commenced its existence 39 years ago, and passing through several vicissitudes, not uncommon to similar ones, has now attained a greater stability than it did ever before, as will be observed from the statement of the affairs of the Society for the past 12 months. During the year under report 157 pupils have taken benefit of the athletic instruction imparted here. They were comprised of 108 Parsees, 35 Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, and 5 Christians, coming from different Schools and Colleges. This year the examination of the pupils was kindly conducted by Messrs. B. J. B. Stephens and K. M. Shroft, at the request of the Committee, and they report, among other things:—"In conclusion we can award nothing but praise to all we saw. The boys must have been most excellently trained and we feel sure would compare favourably with those of a similar age in any part of the world. Much trouble of course must have been experienced in bringing pupils to such a high state of perfection and we feel sure that the committee and all those concerned will never have any cause to regret the labours which have been so freely given." As regards European Military Gymnastic Instructors, the Committee regret to say they have found the same difficulty again this year as on the previous one; they were able to obtain the service of a European Instructor of this year for a short time, but his Military duties obliged him to give up the work. The Committee appreciating the value of the services of a European Military Instructor are doing everything in their power to obtain them and hope to continue their endeavours till they succeed. We are, it is needless to add, always in need of more funds. The greater our ability to spend, the higher will be the efficiency of the Institution raised. We promise that every pie that we spend will be in the right direction. There is nothing so valuable as physical education to young growing boys more so to those who have to preserve their minds strong and capable of hard mental study, and we strongly appeal to the charitably disposed members of our Bombay communities to strengthen our hands by enriching our funded capital. In conclusion we have again to express our extreme gratification at your kindly coming here and presiding over us. The successful boys will ever remember with feelings of emulation having received their prizes on this auspicious day at the hands of one who himself was once a pupil of this Gymnasium like at present they themselves are. (Loud Cheers.)

The pupils then went through a programme of acrobatic and athletic exercises in an admirable manner. The chairman next distributed prizes to the successful students, who were loudly cheered as they received them.

Mr. President of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institution, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Of the many reminiscences which have been recalled to my mind this evening by the surroundings amid which I stand, there is none that approaches in importance the memory of the first small beginning of this Institution in which as a lad I took the first part. Like music and dancing, the pursuit of Gymnastics was held in disrepute by the whole community not so very many years ago. When, however, I see around me, at a time when the prevailing plague has driven out of town large numbers of people, gathered together a numerous and fashionable audience to assist at the annual distribution of prizes here, the conclusion pleasantly forces itself upon one that of the many good results achieved by this institution has been that of impressing the people at large that athletic exercises are a pastime which any respectable man may follow. (Applause.) Now, as I am talking of the commencement of this Institution forty years ago, I cannot refrain from alluding to the loss which it has suffered since you last met here on a similar occasion by the death of its late Principal, Mr. Nusserwanjee Oostad. The fact of his having had to be brought all the way from Surat—I say all the way, because it was in days when there was no railway between Bombay and Surat—to take charge of the Gymnasium, proves what I have been telling you of the then prevailing ideas about athletics. He conducted the duties of teacher with great skill for many years, and it is gratifying to note that one of his sons carries on the work to-day with an efficiency of which we have had pleasant evidence just now. (Cheers.) His other sons also, who are respected members of the community, have continued a sympathetic interest with this Institution. As an old pupil and friend I regret his loss, a feeling which I am sure you all share. (Hear, hear.) While the recollection of the youthful days of the Institution and of those men who assisted in its growth and have now passed away comes upon me, I cannot withhold reference to the valued co-operation of the late-lamented Mancherjee Pestonjee Chichgar in the foundation of the Gymnasium. (Cheers.) He with the late Messrs. Pestonjee and Nowrojee Unwala worked for its welfare day after day; and his connection has been continued by his sons, and notably by our esteemed friend, Mr. Darashaw Chichgar, whose help to the Institution in various ways has proved of great value to it (Cheers.) I shall, if the Committee will permit me, present the Institution with a portrait of the late Mr. Mancherjee Chichgar in oils, to commemorate his connection with it. (Cheers.) We have, as I said, much cause of satisfaction with the progress this Institution has made. There are at present 157 pupils, the bulk of whom are Parsees. I regret that of the Hindoo community there are only 35, and of the Mahomedan only 9 students, which in proportion to their population is exceedingly small. I recollect my distinguished friend Mr. Justice Tyebjee—(cheers)—promising from this chair on a former occasion to encourage the young men of the Mahomedan community to take advantage of the physical training offered here, and I would beg our friends of both that and the Hindoo community to send their boys in large numbers here. (Applause.) In this large city with its population of 800,000 souls there should be not one but numerous institutions like this, and if I might venture to make a suggestion, it would, I think, be well for the physical development of the rising generation if the University were to provide some physical test as a necessary requirement from those thousands of young men who pass through its portals year after year. I confess it would be difficult to devise some adequate plan to carry out this suggestion, still the combined wisdom of the Senate and the Syndicate can surely invent some method in consultation with the heads of the large schools throughout the presidency to give the proposal a trial. (Cheers.) I have been just informed by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Bomanjee Patel—(cheers) to whose exertions as well as to those of the Superintendent, Mr. Mancherjee Patel, the success of this Institution is so greatly due, that the Government of Bombay has been giving the Committee since some years past a contribution equal to its outlay on securing the services of a special teacher. This help was offered by Lord Harris, who, as well as his predecessor Lord Reay, placed the Institution under a great deal of obligation by many friendly acts. I am told, however, that the allowance for a special teacher has to a great extent remained unutilized owing to the condition attached to it that the teacher should be selected from among the teachers in English regiments. I grant the gymnast so selected would be a great acquisition, but seeing that a teacher so [illegible] it is not possible always to get, [illegible] wise to make the grant one, it would not be [illegible] of special aptitude, available for native teachers [illegible] of Government (Cheers) I would draw the attention [illegible] to this suggestion in the hope that they [illegible] would not be unwilling to give full effect to the intention of Lord Harris in making this liberal proposal. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And now, Sir, I would ask your permission to refer to that part of the report in which reference is made to myself. I would rather have passed it by, but I am afraid my silence might be misconstrued into a want of appreciation of that kindly spirit which has induced you and your Committee to speak in such complimentary terms about me. In fact the report reads like an address in which you say that the Institution has reason to feel thankful to me for what little I have done for it in past years. I assure you that the obligation is the other way, and if you all only knew how often in recent years I have remembered with gratitude all that the Institution has done for me, you will easily believe me. Your worthy Chairman, who for a long time past now has assiduously presided over its fortunes, has surrendered to me this honourable seat for reasons which have been set forth in the report, and thanking him for it, I would express on your behalf the hope that he might continue his valuable connection with it for many years yet, and that we might all meet at a future date to celebrate its jubilee and learn from him that its position was made much stronger even than it now is, and that the number of its pupils had multiplied manyfold. (Cheers.) The beneficial results of the teaching given here are not restricted merely to the physical development of the young men who attend the classes, but since I am a great believer in the industrial progress of a country like India and think that there can be no real advancement in national life unless such industrial development takes place side by side with its academical growth, I consider that the function of this Institution is far reaching in its ultimate effect on the country's prosperity. It not only imparts a healthy tone to the rising generation of the people, but by teaching it from early years the dignity of bodily labour fits it for many industries in the diligent pursuit of which will mainly depend the acquirement of those rights and privileges which are the precious possession of a people. (Cheers.) In thanking you once again for placing me in the chair, I would like to tell you of a story which I recollected when I received the offer of the Committee to preside here this evening. The story was that of a carpenter who was a conscientious worker and very often laughed at by his neighbours for taking more pains with the articles he made than was the general custom of the trade. He was once finishing a chair which was intended for the Chief Judge, and his friends were tired of seeing him working at it with more than even his usual diligence. In reply to the sarcastic remarks of the friends, he said some day he might look back with special satisfaction on the hours of toil he had spent upon that seat as it was not improbable he might occupy it. They all laughed at him but when after a number of years during which he pursued his studies at law with the same diligence as he had bestowed on that chair, he succeeded to the position which placed him in that seat, he had his well earned reward. (Cheers.) Although mine is not the merit of the carpenter which has placed me in this seat, which is only due to your indulgence, I relate the story for the benefit of my young friends who are to-day deriving instruction in this Institution. If in after years they look upon it fondly and contribute to its growth and success, they may be sure of being repaid by that sense of satisfaction which I feel at the present moment. (Cheers.) My connection with the Institute and any small service I have done to it have been amply repaid; and if any here have the laudable design of trying their luck at the doors of St. Stephens where, after my venerable friend, Mr Dadabhai—(cheers)—it was permitted to me to follow, I would give them a wrinkle and ask them to begin by pursuing such instruction as this Institution affords and appreciating its work. (Cheers.) The battle of electionsis a hard one—the mere mounting upon wheel-barrows and getting down dozens of times in a day without tripping, the long physical strain, the buffetting against angry politicians on the opposite side, are all efforts which are necessary to a good fight—(laughter and cheers)—then again, the cheerful response to the numerous calls on your purse to help sports and races and athletic clubs of all sorts for the benefit of your constituency which you cannot possess unless you have that great sympathy and love for the objects of an Institution like this, which I have always entertained, and for rewarding which this evening in the graceful way you have done, I once again tender to you my sincere thanks (Loud cheers.)

Mr. K. R. Cama, the President of the Committee of the Gymnasium proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bhownaggree for presiding on the occasion, and in the course of his remarks said that the chairman after having gracefully distributed the prizes had given the large and representative assemblage the benefit of an eloquent and suggestive address. The chairman had given an apt and a most suggestive and praise-worthy example of a carpenter, who, by dint of perseverance and industry rose to the position of a Chief Justice to occupy the chair which he had himself constructed, and he (Mr. Cama) hoped that the pupils of the institution, who had made such a bold and plucky show that evening and who seemed to have acquired so much proficiency in the various branches of gymnastics would by manifesting the same perseverance and zeal as was instanced in the case of the carpenter rise to the eminence and position of the chairman, who from an humble pupilage of that institution rose to occupy the proud position of the chairman, occupied in previous years by distinguished citizens. (Loud cheers.) He (the speaker) hoped that after what had fallen from the chairman regarding the prejudices held for gymnastics about half a century ago in India, the benefits of physical education would be appreciated broadcast all over the country and that some healthy and wholesome influence would be brought to bear on the Universities to attach great importance, and, if possible, actually to introduce, physical education among the students competing for the various examinations. (Hear hear.) The chairman's speech contained many important suggestions, which ought to be studied and should be acted upon by those who were interested in the development of physical side by side with the mental education of rising and future generations of the vast continent of India. (Cheers.) With these observations he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM LONDON.

India s—3 bales printing paper, Kuimraje Sri Krishandas; 26 cases rum etc., 7 barrels ham, 4 barrels bacon, 15 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

Thames s—16 bales newspaper, Amiroodin Hoossonally; 5 cases medicine, 2 cases soap, Ooomer Hassum; 10 cases medicine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co; 4 cases bicycles Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 31 cases varnish, A Thornet; 16 cases ham, 6 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 36 bales printing paper, Khimraje Shri Krishandas; 24 bales writing paper, 10 bales printing paper, 6 cases stationery, etc, John Dicki so and Co; 17 bales printing paper, The "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press; 130 barrels mineral lubricating oil, Vaccum Oil Co; 10 casks chemicals, Baljee Sakaram and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—13 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser s—39 cases whisky, Holliday and Co.

Armenia s—1 case whisky, Phipson and Co; 1 cask whisky E Smyth and Co.

Hispania s—1 cask whisky, B Symth and Co.

Algeria s—10 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—75 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—17 cases wine, &c, C J Nicond and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Lelladhur.

Baroda s—30 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co; 24 cases glassware, K Keshew; 46 cases glassware, Nowrozally Jan Mohomed; 55 cases glassware, Sooltanally Abdoolally; 22 cases paper, Abdool Hossein Haideraly; 30 cases glassware, Jaffer Virjee; 103 cases earthenware, Ebram Peer Mohomed and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Thames s—280 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—149 bales wool, and 84 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales wool, T Chimoodas; 30 bales wool, C H B F rbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Jina Vulley; 41 bales wool, M Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—1½ cwt ivory, Ewart Latham and Co; 1½ cwt ivory E Passaya and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—400 cwt myrabo lams, Bauer and Krause.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—115 bales cotton, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 50 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, Talati and Sons.

Peshawar s—20 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, P F Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, M Byramjee; 500 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Mirzapore s—25 bales twist, C Bamanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peshawar s—70 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Peshawar s—50 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

The Government of Madras has issued the following Order:—"More than one case has recently come to the notice of Government in which complainants against officers of the Police of causing hurt to persons in their custody have resulted in apparent miscarriages of justice owing to the preliminary investigation and enquiry having been conducted with a want of promptitude, care or energy. The Government accordingly directs that, in the absence of strong reason to the contrary, the burden of establishing which shall be upon the Divisional Magistrate, the preliminary investigation and enquiry into all such cases shall in future be conducted by Divisional Magistrates themselves."

The death of a Maharaja of Tipperah, writes a correspondent, is an event of some note because of the curious conditions that beset the succession. In addition to being the ruling Chief of the Hill Tipperah State the Maharaja is the owner of a large zemindary in the adjoining British district of Tipperah. The [illegible] zemindary and the principality constitute an impartible raj, and as the portion which lies in British territory is the larger and more important portion, the person who holds it is also ruler of the Hill Tipperah State. But succession to the zemindary is, of course, decided by the British courts, which thus practically regulate the succession to the State, and hence it involves protracted and expensive litigation to settle a matter which, if it came before the Government in the ordinary course of things, would present no difficulties at all.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Imperial Legislative Council met at Calcutta, on Thursday, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. After various Bills had been referred to select committees, Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill amending the Paper Currency Act of 1882.

The Finance Minister explained how opinions on the subject of raising the paper reserve from eight to ten crores had been taken, and how the Presidency Banks and Chamber of Commerce had generally expressed their approval of the Government proposals, with one modified exception, viz., the Bank of Bengal. The Legislative Department, by its past action, had practically given approval to the measure, as the paper reserve had been increased from four crores in 1892 to six in 1861, and eight in 1891. Since then the note circulation had undergone still further development. The result was that the proportion of the minimum circulation, which the legislature allowed Government to invest, amounted to only about 30 per cent. of the minimum circulation for which Government had provided. It was now intended to increase this to 41 per cent.

After showing how constant had been the note circulation, in spite of the various disturbing causes, Sir James Westland said: It is a peculiar feature of the money market of India that it is very closely connected with the Government balances. Practically almost the whole of the available capital used in commerce is composed of the Government balances. In the middle of October last, when we saw the approach of famine, and its necessary consequence in stopping the in-coming of revenue, and of creating large outgoings in the way of expenditure, we saw that there would be a time when the depletion of the balances would have a serious effect upon what is ordinarily called the money market. It will be remembered that in the middle of October the Secretary of State suddenly reduced to a very large extent his drawings. He did so because we were obliged to inform him that, although we made the usual preparations, and the usual calculations in order to get over what we called the minimum balance period, that is December with the balance of eight crores, yet we had before us the prospect of having to use a great portion of these eight crores for the purposes of prevention of the famine. We had a demand made upon us for the suspension of a crore of revenue in one province alone and we also had a demand made upon us for making large advances, advances which were measured by tens of lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of meeting and avoiding, as far as possible, the distress. The result is that at least one and a-half crores of the funds which, under ordinary circumstances, would at the present moment be at headquarters in Calcutta and Bombay, and would be, under ordinary circumstances, placed at the disposal of the mercantile community for the ordinary purposes of trade, are now either placed in the pockets of agriculturists all over the country in the shape of advances, or are left with them in the shape of suspensions of revenue. Notwithstanding the extremely small drawings of the Secretary of State during the past month our Government balance at the beginning of this month was only seven and a-half crores of rupees, an amount which was smaller than has been experienced at any time within the last 20 years. The result of this is an extreme stringency in the money market. As I say, the Government foresaw it in October, and we have been watching with some anxiety the state of affairs ever since the 10th of November. I may also mention that, with his Excellency's permission, and his Excellency's orders, I have prepared the necessary measures for stepping in at any moment, when called upon to do so by the mercantile and banking community. I would not recommend any measure affecting our policy upon the pure basis of stringency in the money market, which has nothing whatever to do with the safety of currency and our currency circulation, and I do not bring it forward in order to recommend the measure. The measure itself is recommended on quite independent grounds, but it will be observed that the proposal of the measure has nothing whatever to do with the state of the money market. If the reference be made to the papers which were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 12th September last, it will be seen, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State in August last, it was determined that the measure for the increased investment of the currency should be brought forward at the first session of this Council in Calcutta. At that time nobody foresaw the stringency which has come to the market since then. I say we have been watching with some anxiety the position of the money market and we have seen that having this opportunity before us of increasing the investment currency it could be carried out with great opportuneness at the present time. We were pressed by the Bank of Bengal, whose duty it is of course, to take a lead in these matters, to take this question as urgently as possible, and I saw both Mr. Cruickshank, of the Bank of Bengal, and also the Hon. Mr. Playfair, with reference to this matter as soon as the Viceroy arrived in Calcutta. I wish to read the letter which at that time I caused to be addressed to the Secretary of the Bank of Bangal, because it shows the position which I took up with reference to the urgency that has been represented to me by the two gentlemen I have named. (Sir James Westland read the letter.) I understand that the Hon. Mr Playfair, on the part of the mercantile community, had already been in communication with Mr. Cruickshank with reference to this. At all events both the mercantile community, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, and the banking community, took action immediately after receiving this intimation of the views which, by his Excellency's order, I communicated to the Bank of Bengal. On the 15th December, *i. e.*, two days ago, we received from the Bank of Bengal a letter which I have caused to be circulated to Hon'ble Members, and upon which I based the notice which was given in the notice paper yesterday, (Wednesday) that I intended to propose that the matter should be immediately taken into consideration. It will be seen that both the Bank of Bengal and the mercantile community urge that if this measure is at all to be passed it should be passed at once, and that the relief which will thereby be given to the money market will come at a very opportune time, and will relieve commerce generally from the stringency which is at present affecting. Having thus explained the measure itself, and having explained the urgency which causes me to propose that it should be passed to-day, I have only to say further that while I hope that there will be no opposition to the proposal which I make to pass it to-day, Hon'ble Members will necessarily have an opportunity of stating their objections on the question of procedure when the motion is made that the Bill be taken into consideration. At present my motion is merely for leave to introduce a Bill to increase the investment currency reserve.

The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair said:—As explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance, I understand the policy of the Bill now before your Excellency's Council has not met with the approval of the whole of the mercantile community, but that the preponderance of opinion is in favour of the measure, provided the opportunity taken to put it into operation be carefully considered. In addition to the statements and information that have been specially prepared and published in explanation of the measure, the Government has opportunities not available to the general public for coming to a conclusion that it will be safe, in the interests of the finances of the State and of trade, to adopt this measure of liberating two crores of coin held as reserve against the paper currency, and I am therefore content to leave the decision with the Government. I desire, however, to represent to your Excellency's Government that the finances of the country and the position of the money market have become altered since the date on which the expansions of public opinion I have referred to were received, and I believe I am justified in saying that many who expressed themselves doubtful of, or opposed to, the policy of the Bill, as well as those who have expressed their opinion in favour of the measure, consider it desirable that if the Government has decided to take legislative powers to decrease the metallic reserve of the paper currency by the substitution of Government securities, this Bill should not only be passed promptly, but action should follow immediately. The opinion expressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal after consultation with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and other representatives of the European and native mercantile community, in their letter of the 15th inst., addressed to the Government of India, support the conclusion I have come to. I would emphasise the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member on the Government cash balances, and point out that these have fallen from 16¼ crores, estimated as the closing balance of 1895-96, to 7½ crores at the 30th November, or to a point that was not anticipated by the Hon'ble Member when in paragraph 178 of his Budget Statement presented to your Excellency's Council last March, he placed the minimum cash balance required by the Government of India in November and December at between eight and nine crores of rupees. This depletion, I understand, arises in part from the outlay made necessary by the programme for the construction of additional lines of railway entered upon by your Excellency's Government, to the satisfaction of the commercial community, and by expenditure on the Army Mobilisation Scheme which was explained so clearly to this Council by Sir Henry Brackenbury last March. On the other hand, the income from railways has diminished and the Treasury has not been replenished by the usual instalments of land revenue owing to the most untoward failure of the autumn crops, an occurrence that has been so unfortunately general throughout the Empire. The Secretary of State has for some weeks past reduced his drawings, it may be presumed not because he is holding for a better rate of exchange than the current market will yield, but on account of the resources which the Government of India has available for the purpose of meeting these [illegible]. As the Secretary of State's bills and telegraph drafts [illegible] the chief medium of financing the transfers are no[illegible], it is evident that any export trade of the country [illegible] undue restriction of these [illegible] must be an embarrassment to trade. The embarrassment in the present instance must become more serious as the resources of the joint stock banks in this country become reduced in the ordinary course of business without the means of being replenished, nor can the banks be blamed if under such circumstances they arrest business in their careful regard for the cash balances held by them. This is a matter of additional importance at the present juncture, when it is particularly desirable that no monetary check to the free transfer of food supplies from one part of the Empire to another, such as from Burma to Hindustan proper, should occur. If the effect of liberating these two crores of coins, will be to enable the Secretary of State to resume the sale of his bills and telegraph transfers more freely, the present stringency in the money markets of India, which I feel myself justified in characterising as extreme, will be relieved. Trade, it is to be hoped, will then be able to be carried on without interruption, and Government itself will be able with comfort to meet its engagements, until such time as the Treasury shall again be strengthened with the land revenue, which it has been compelled, in part, either to forego or postpone. With reference to the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member upon the bank rate being only 9 per cent., and less than quotations have reached on previous occasions, I would like to observe that the current rate is not in itself a criterion of the present stringency in the money market. I understand the Directors of this Presidency Bank realising that a higher rate would not, under existing circumstances, produce adequate supplies have wisely, in the interests of trade, not forced a higher quotation, which might in itself have created that extreme apprehension which leads on so easily to panic. My Lord, my proposal does not imply that the currency reserve is a useful fund to fall back upon when cash balances may happen to be unduly low, but as this Bill, after mature consideration with best authorities, comes before this Council at a time when its effect can be of use to the cash balances, I would represent to your Excellency's Government the advisability of meeting this monetary stringency by making the proposed addition to the currency without formal delay. In other words, I wish to say that it is desirable, under the present unusual circumstances of the money market, that what Government has decided to do should be done quickly, and I rest the urgency of the case on the present position of the cash balances in relation to the money market, and to dangers to trade in suspending the Secretary of State's drawings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans expressed approval of the measure on the ground that it was desirable to give relief at once to the money market.

Sir Edwin Collen said in regard to the sum required for mobilisation purposes it was not a considerable one, and could not have led to depletion of the cash balances. A good deal of this money had not actually been spent.

The Bill having been introduced, Sir James Westland moved for leave to suspend the rules of business to a limit of the Bill being taken into consideration. His Excellency the Viceroy having declared the rules suspended, Sir James Westland, in moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, said that he had just explained the circumstances which led the Government to propose this course, and he was pleased to find that justification for it had been made so complete by the speeches which had been delivered by the Mr. Hon'ble Playfair and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans. He said:—I have the honour to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. I have only to add with reference to what Mr. Playfair suggests that immediate action should be taken upon the Bill that it is necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State before any measure is taken, because the law provides that the amount of investment shall be fixed by the Governor-General, with the consent of the Secretary of State. This consent, which is necessary by law, will be obtained by telegraph, and as soon as the consent is obtained it will be acted upon. I have the honour to move that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Council adjourned for three weeks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Hermes, 849 tons, Captain J C Jensen sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s s Muke Maru, 2,053 tons, Captain P Going, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain T Milken, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Hamburg via Antwerp and Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Gordon and a boy as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding from the Victoria Dock, No. 8, this day (Monday), 21st inst., at 9 p.m., per Austrian Loyd's s s Medusa, Captain G Walluscnig:—For Singapore—Mr C Brever. For Hongkong—Mr Tucher. For Shanghai—Mr N Post and Mr Cholnoky. For Kobe—Count Valentines, Count O Origone, Baron Kemeny, Mr Del Medico, and Dr Bernauer.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (17th Dec), with a general cargo 1 horse, 4 ponies, and 1 cow, and the following passengers:—Mr Cooper, Lieutenant Hay, Mr Corbett, Lieut Fielding, Mr and Mrs Chinai, Mr Chinai, Mr Parmanand Mr Chellaram and son, Mr Variram, Mr Megumul, Mrs Pallin, Mrs Trimbell and child, Mr and Mrs Smith and 5 children.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 739 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H J Hines, Mr J E Moore, Mr J B Johnston, Father Hopen, Mr H A Kelly, Mr G Gosaverdina, Mr J S Elmore, Mr W Greaves, Lieut and Mrs W J Geddes, Surg-Major H P Birch, Mr H Mail, Mr and Mr Greaves, Genl Cook, Mr H Blackwell, Conductor and Mrs R Wahusby and two children, Mr E S Hearn, Mr K A B Choke, Mr and Mrs F J Bostock, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Rheinfels s	Milken	Hamburg, Nov 11.
	Imperator s	Nicolich	Trieste, Dec 3.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, Dec 17.
	Landaura Transport	Britten	Suakin, Dec 9.
20	H. M. S. Lapwing	Storey	Muscat, Dec 15.
	Coromandel s	Seymour	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Okhla s	Wood	Calcutta, &c.
	Baghdad s	Fry	Karachi, &c.
	Persepolis s	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Thames s	Nantes	Aden.
	Hermes s	Jensen	Rangoon.
	Crescent s	Strickland	Delagoa Bay.
20	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Muke Maru s	Going	Japan, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Booldana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Vulcan s, 2211, Curtis.
Drachenfels s, 1574, Kenneweg
Brindisi s, 2266, Weckenden.
Medusa s, 1692, Walluschnig.
Mirzapore s, 2168, Jepbson.
Khedive s, 2247.
Muke Maru s, 2054, Gong.
Persepolis s, 1027, Etienne.
Pekin s, 2134, Shumaker.
Cresent s, 905, Strickland.
Safari s, 993, Kienne.
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)
Manydown sp, 2331, Robertson
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson.
Hermes s, 870, Jensen.
Clan Graham s, 1878, McPherson.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Cossack, Fischer.
H. M. S. Plassy, Prance.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Canning, Rose.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, McArthur.
Peshawur (Hired Transport), Vibert.
Victoria (Hired Transport), Worcester.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

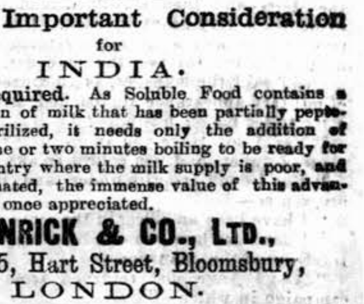
CAUTION ! CAUTION ! !
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD.
An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.
Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.
"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk." British Medical Journal.
Every Important Consideration for INDIA.
No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.
CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Thorough good value, Rs. 25.
The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.
LAWRENE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

We have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.
SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal." VIRCHOW.
"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared." SIR HENRY THOMPSON.
"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Hunyadi János"—of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others." VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt"
LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 per bottle
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
CHE
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

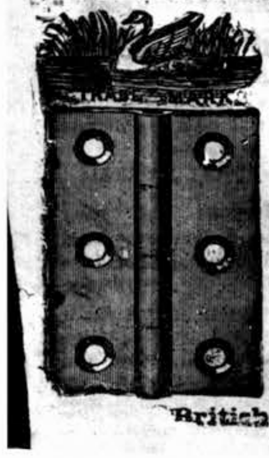
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.



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BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

THE "VICTORIA" PRIZE WATCH.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS, ELEGANCE AND RELIABILITY.

THE NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, 24th DECEMBER 1896.

Rs. 11-8 EACH GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH is proved by the large amounts of money distributed among the purchasers annually.

THE PRIZE FUND IS IMPROVED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which becomes a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly in all the leading Indian papers. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

PRIZES FROM Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action... Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch ... " 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass... " 15 8
GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

PRIZES RANGING FROM Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Rs. 11-8 only.
CHAIN Re. 1 Extra.

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
MAX MINCK AND CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

ALL MERCHANTS.

OF HUNTLY BLEND REGISTERED HB FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & Co.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE HAT.
LIGHT GREY,
DARK GREY,
LIGHT BROWN,
DARK BROWN
BLACK.
Rs. 6-12
EXTRA QUALITY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75380

The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

PILLING AND BRIGGS,
Cricket, Football, Tennis, & General Athletic Outfitters & Manufacturers.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.
10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address: "YORKER, MANCHESTER."

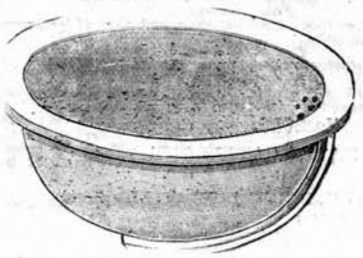
Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of
Pears' Soap

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

TWYFORD'S SANITARY AND LAVATORY SPECIALITIES
IN THE FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE AND VERY SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED CLAY.
Suitable for MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, HOTELS, CLUBS, and GENERAL BUILDINGS.



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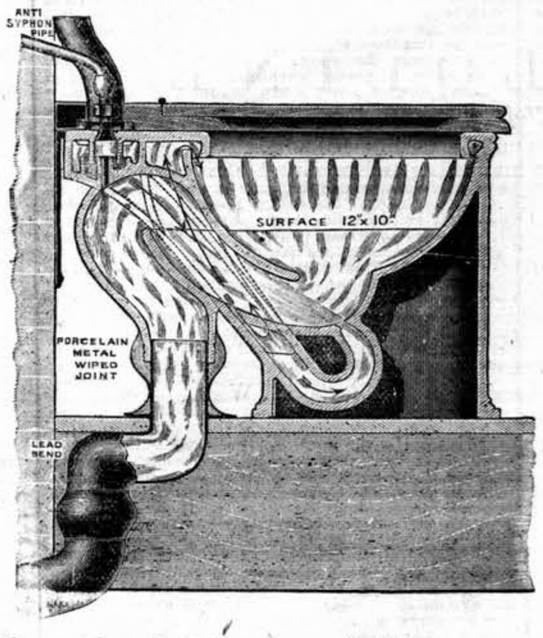

THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.

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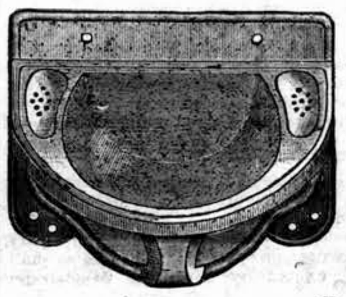

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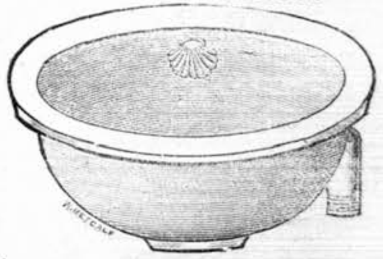

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Large Stocks on hand, Estimates and Prices on application.
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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
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WALERS ! ARABS !! PERSIANS,
KHUNDARI AND OTHERS !!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS ; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

ARMS, GUNS and SWORDS. Very suitable Swords for PRINCES and RAJAHS and REMOUNT SOWARS. Also all sorts of Ammunition,

Apply to

OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE ZENITH OF

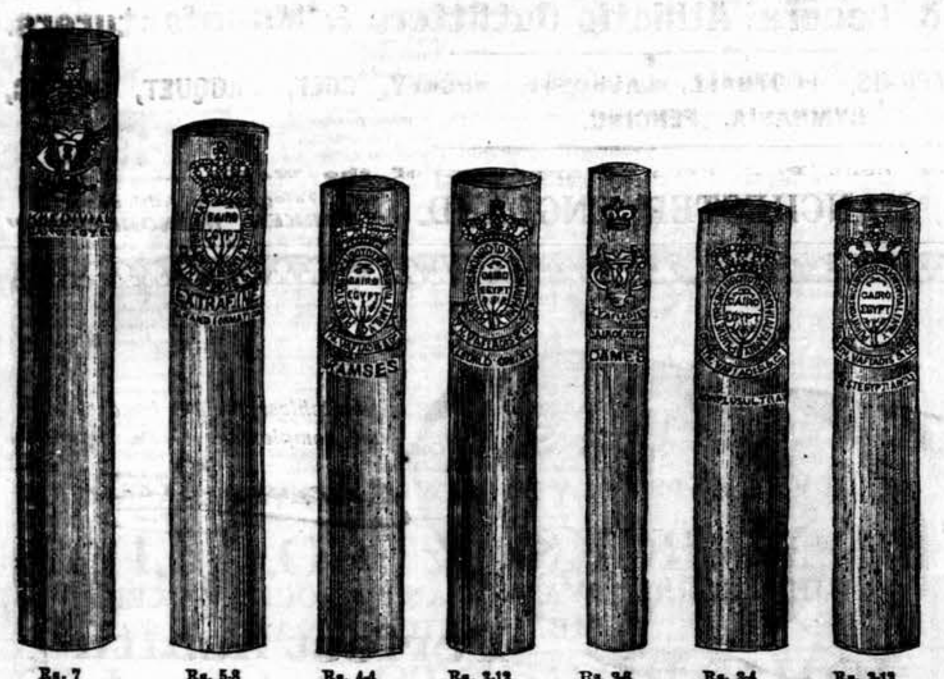
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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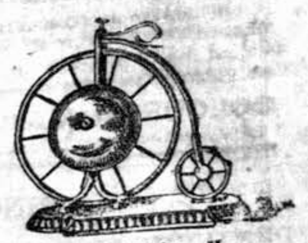
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELCTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.



Bicycle Table II, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)

iscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame, Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

R. DITMAR'S

No. 8080.

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STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
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STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715.

HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
TABLE-LAMPS
HANGING-LAMPS
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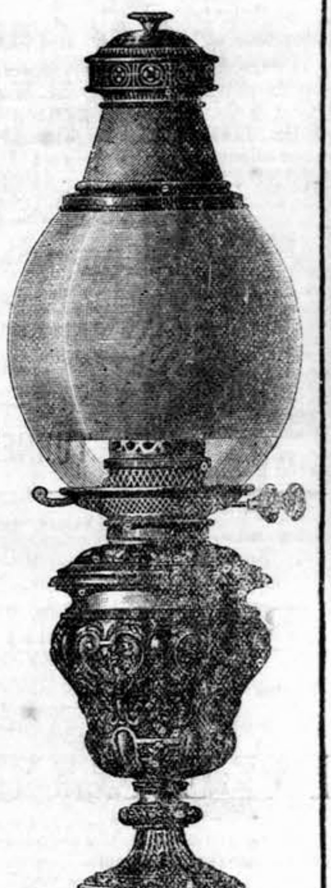
PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.



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R. DITMAR,

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BOMBAY.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet ; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ROYAL BAKERY.

RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.

Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shop:—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

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SIR HENRY MORLAND says :—

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